The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

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THE RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 20.

THE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The Government mail from Europe was received here last night. The advices from our Ministers represent the public sentiment of Europe as decidedly growing in favor of the United States. All the advices, even those from England, are of this tenor.

THE RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND VIENNA.

The force which went yesterday afternoon under Gen. HANCOCK, passed beyond Vienna, and after a successful reconnoissance returned. To-day a larger force, consisting of two regiments of infantry, two sections of Mott's Battery, and two companies of cavalry, marched out in the same direction, and had not returned at six o'clock this evening.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

In the afternoon two companies of the Fifth Cavalry, regulars, under Capt. WHITING, passed through Vienna, and moved down the Fairfax Road to Flint Hill, an eminence a mile and a half this side of Fairfax Court-house. Until their arrival there they had seen none of the enemy, but a strong picket force of rebels was observed in the woods beyond the hill. The reconnoissance was completed, and the party was about to return, when private BYRON A. BARTON, Company K, who had gone beyond the party in company with some officers, was fired at and dangerously wounded. One ball struck his head, and three entered his side. He was removed to the hospital, and is being cared for.

THE RECONNOISSANCE UP THE LEESBURGH PIKE.

The expedition under Gen. McCALL, which left yesterday morning, proceeded up the Leesburgh Pike, and reached Drainsville in the afternoon, passing through the village to a point a mile and a half beyond. They halted in a valley, beyond which they observed a force of rebel troops with artillery. They fell back as our forces advanced. The position, however, was one which favored the rebels, and Gen. McCALL ordered the column to return to Drainsville, where they were when the messenger left last night. Drainsville is ten miles beyond Prospect Hill, and is about midway between Chain Bridge and Leesburgh, being about 15 miles from the latter place.

A SCOUTING PARTY.

This morning a scouting party from Gen. KEYS' Brigade moved out on the road leading from Fall's Church to near Fairfax Court-house. They met with no hindrance, and at no time discovered any evidences of the rebel force being present. They then returned.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN THE SADDLE.

To-day Gen. McCLELLAN and staff paid a visit to the outposts on the right of our line. Generals FITZ-JOHN PORTER and SMITH were also in the saddle during the day riding along our lines.

RUMORED DESTRUCTION OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It was currently reported on the other side of the Potomac to-day that Fairfax Court-house has been fired and destroyed by the rebels.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac do not seem to be so formidable after all. I have talked with a large number of the river skippers, and they all say that under favorable conditions almost any vessel can get by. The story of the chain being across the river is not believed by naval men here, and, it will be recollected, was only surmised by Capt. PORTER. One theory is that the rebels had a short chain suspended by buoys. This, however, is denied by the captain of the *Lady Ann*, who says that during the time the rebels were firing at the *Resolute* and her charges, all three were continually moving; that they did not stop once, but were fired at for a distance of four miles.

The *Rescue* came up at 10 o'clock last night, and went down this morning. She was fired into by the rebels, but not hit. The Captain of the *Rescue* did not discover any traces of a chain or any other obstruction. I heard some of the skippers to-day complaining that the Potomac flotilla had kept them from coming by the batteries when they thought they could do so in safety. There is every reason to believe, however, that Commodore CRAVEN is acting under orders issued by the Government, for good and sufficient reasons.

Alexandria was agog to-day with the general curiosity to visit the *Resolute*, so long exposed to the fire from the rebel batteries yesterday. The Captain was busy all day telling the story "o'er and o'er again" to the crowds of wondering citizens. The places where the rebel shot had grazed the capstan, shattered the shrouds, and torn away part of the cabin, were eagerly inspected. The Captain is of the opinion that vessels can get by the batteries without being sunk when the wind, tide and fog and darkness are favorable. He thinks, also, that though the *Pensacola* will be obliged to go within at least half a mile of the shore on account of her drawing so much water, she can still get by in safety. He does not believe the story about the chain being across the river. His vessel drew more water than either the *Lady Ann* or the *Fairfax*, and if there had been a chain or any other obstruction thrown across the river, he thinks he would have known it. The damage done to his vessel was not heavy, and can be repaired for a little more than he would have been obliged to pay to get towed up. He is not willing, however, to accept a free tow down under the same conditions as the *Fairfax* had, viz.: placing him between the tug and the batteries.

VESSELS PASSING THE BATTERIES.

The navigation of the Potomac again appears to be unobstructed. Forty-one vessels passed the batteries at Shipping Point this afternoon, and only one was hit—the ball going through her mainsail.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A contraband arrived within Gen. McCALL's lines yesterday afternoon. His name is JOE DENMARK, a chattel of Lieut. W. K. JOHNSON, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. JOE is an intelligent young chattel, who reads and writes with facility. He had been for several years employed in a drug store in New-Orleans. His regiment was attached to the Louisiana Brigade, commanded by Gen. WALKER, and composed of the Sixth Louisiana; Seventh, Col. HAYS; Eighth, Col. KELLY, and the Ninth, Col. TAYLOR, and the Tigers, under Major BOB WHEAT, who has fully recovered from his wounds at Bull Run. The brigade had been stationed near Fairfax Court-house. On Wednesday they were all ordered to move back to Centreville, where it was currently reported a stand was to be made. Near them was encamped a brigade of Virginia troops, under Col. STEWART, of cavalry notoriety, and also Gen. BONHAM's brigade of South Carolinians. The whole body commenced a backward movement, in the midst of which JOE managed to escape. He had reached Vienna when he encountered CHARLES JACKSON, the brother of ELLSWORTH'S murderer, and under pretence of being in search of his regiment he quieted suspicions as to his real purpose, and when he separated from JACKSON, three miles from Centerville JOE broke again for the woods, and this time was successful in escaping.

He states that the cause of the order to move back was the expectation of an immediate attack from Gen. McCLELLAN, and so great was their haste that they left large quantities of flour and other provisions, which the people in the vicinity of the camps had taken to their houses. He states also, that it was the Louisiana Brigade which removed up to Great Falls. When they arrived there their scouts were fired upon by our artillery from the Maryland shore, and a report having reached them that a strong force was moving up the Leesburgh Pike, they made a precipitate retreat. They reported at Fairfax that they discovered the woods to be full of Yankees, and only saved themselves from being captured by a superior force, by retreat. At that time our most northern picket post was midway between Chain Bridge and Langsley's, and six miles distant from them, and the firing by our forces was at a small body, supposed to be the ordinary picket force, a mile and a half from the river.

JOE states that the Louisiana regiments are well clad and shod, they having recently been supplied by the State. They have an abundance of provisions, such as they are. But, in lieu of coffee, a gill of whisky is furnished each man a day.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BRITISH CONSULS SOUTH.

Lord LYONS has addressed a brief circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Southern States, inclosing the following, as embodied in the official note of the Secretary of State, namely:

"The law of blockade, which does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board a cargo after the announcement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels blockaded by the naval forces of the United States."

Lord LYONS instructs those Consuls to take this law for their guidance.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The statement in the *Post* of Saturday, that British capitalists had offered to take one hundred millions of the Government Loan, is not true. I telegraphed you four or five weeks since that a large portion of the loan could be placed in Europe, and that European capitalists had proposed to invest in the loan from first hands. One firm offered to place thirty million dollars, and another offered twenty million dollars; and others offered smaller sums at various times to the amount of the original loan. But there has been no aggregate offer of the amount named, and no offer within the past ten days. It is understood that much of the loan is being taken on foreign account, and that if Secretary CHASE would appoint agents abroad, he could have guarantees to double the amount of the original loan. Heretofore he has declined to do anything to obtain money abroad, or that would in any way indicate a dependence upon foreign capitalists. He has preferred to depend upon the patriotism of the people, and the result has proved the wisdom of that reliance, for he has already information that the banks will anticipate their option by giving official notice, before the close of this month, of their intention to take the last installment of fifty million dollars.

THE SERVICES OF LA MOUNTAIN.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, who is with the advance on FRANKLIN'S division, is doing the Government excellent service. He has been devoting his attention to the invention of a portable apparatus for the manufacture of gas. He has now under his command a company of forty men and experienced draughtsmen, among whom is FRANK WHITE, of Troy.

IN TIME TO TAKE A HAND.

During the late fight at Harper's Ferry, Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN and some thirteen privates of Company C, of the Van Allen Cavalry, were so fortunate as to have an opportunity to take a hand in. They were escorting Paymaster WALKER, and reached the Ferry during the fight. They joined in as amateurs, and with such a will and effectiveness as to receive the warm commendations of Col. GEARY for their gallantry in the detailed report which the Colonel made to Major-Gen. BANKS.

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPS.

I visited the New-Jersey camps to-day, and found the brigade in excellent order. The camps were in fine condition. Only about five per cent. of the men are under the Surgeons' care, and that number includes the surgical cases and convalescents.

THE SEMINARY HOSPITAL.

The Brigade Hospital located at the Episcopal Seminary, under the care of Brigade Surgeon BUKELEY, contains 360 patients. The deaths have been at the rate of only one a week, out of over four thousand men. Dr. BUKELEY has succeeded in establishing a desirable system of diet for the sick, with the revenue arising from the surplus rations. Not being a regular general hospital, the sick are allowed, according to the regulations, only the soldiers' rations; but by commuting part, Dr. BUKELEY has obtained many delicacies for the sick. The system could be advantageously copied by other hospitals, as well as in many of the companies of healthy men.

PERMITS BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

It is represented by several officers of customs that permits have been given by unauthorized persons in Northern cities, including municipal officers, for the transportation of goods destined for localities in or contiguous to disloyal States. As the power to grant permits in such cases is solely vested in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, those from other sources are consequently worthless. In all cases where permits are necessary application must be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a full statement of all the facts.

WORK ON THE CAPITOL DOME.

The work on the dome of the Capitol has been recommenced, and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Some of the new rooms are being frescoed, and in other respects the building is being polished up and put in order for the use of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The rebel prisoners, Col. LEE and NEVITT, are under the charge of the Provost Marshal of Alexandria yet. They are allowed occasionally to take their meals in the city, and some idea of the character of the population may be formed, from the fact that they are readily welcomed to almost every house.

Col. McQUADE, of the New-York Fourteenth Volunteers, is dangerously ill with the typhoid fever.

The President and Secretary WELLES visited Fort Washington, below Alexandria, yesterday.

Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES is on a visit to Washington.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Imprisonment of British Subjects on Charge of Treasonable Conduct.

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Mr. PATRICK and Mr. RAHMING, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest; and although they had learnt from a telegraphic dispatch from me that Mr. PATRICK had been released, they could not but regard the matter as one requiring their very serious consideration.

Her Majesty's Government perceive that when British subjects as well as American citizens are arrested, they are immediately transferred to a military prison, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that this practice is directly opposed to the maxim of the Constitution of the United States, "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

Her Majesty's Government are willing, however, to make every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble; and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been temporarily suspended, nor would they have complained if British subjects, falling under suspicion, had suffered from the consequences of that suspension.

But it does not appear that Congress has sanctioned in this respect any departure from the due course of law; and it is in these circumstances that the law officers of the Crown have advised Her Majesty's Government that the arbitrary arrests of British subjects are illegal.

So far as it appears to Her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State of the United States exercises, upon the reports of spies and informers, the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison, or liberating them, by his own will and pleasure.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but regard this despotic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as at variance with the treaties of amity subsisting between the two nations, and as tending to prevent the resort of British subjects to the United States for purposes of trade and industry. You conclude with informing me that upon these grounds her Majesty's Government have felt bound to instruct you to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings, and to say that, in their opinion, the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects.

The facts in regard to the two persons named in your note are as follows:

Communications from the regular police of the country to the Executive at Washington showed that disloyal persons in the State of Alabama were conducting treasonable correspondence with confederates, British subjects and American citizens, in Europe, aimed at the overthrow of the Federal Union by armed forces actually in the field, and besieging the Capital. A part of the correspondence which was intercepted was addressed to the firm of SMITH & PATRICK, Brokers, long established and doing business in the City of New-York. It appeared that this firm had a branch at Mobile, that the partner, SMITH, is a disloyal citizen of the United States, and that he was in Europe when the treasonable papers were sent from Mobile, addressed through the house of SMITH & PATRICK, in New-York. On receiving this information, WILLIAM PATRICK was arrested and committed into military custody at Fort Lafayette, by an order of the Secretary of War of the United States, addressed to the police of the City of New-York. These proceedings took place on the 28th of August last.

Representations were thereupon made to the Secretary of State by friends of Mr. PATRICK, to the effect that, notwithstanding his associations, he was personally loyal to this Government, and that he was ignorant of the treasonable nature of the correspondence which was being carried on through the mercantile house of which he was a member. Directions were thereupon given by the Secretary of State to a proper agent to inquire into the correctness of the facts thus presented, and this inquiry resulted in the establishment of their truth. Mr. WILLIAM PATRICK was thereupon promptly released from custody by direction of the Secretary of State. This release occurred on the 13th day of September last.

On the second day of September the Superintendent of Police in the City of New-York informed the Secretary of State, by telegraph, that he had under arrest J. C. RAHMING, who had just arrived from Nassau, where he had attempted to induce the owners of the schooner *Arctic* to take cannon to Wilmington, in North Carolina, for the use of the rebels, and inquired what should he do with the prisoner. J. C. RAHMING was thereupon committed into military custody at Fort Lafayette, under a mandate from the Secretary of State. That commitment was made on the second day of September. On the seventeenth day of that month, this prisoner, after due inquiry, was released from custody, on his executing a bond in the penalty of $2,500, with a condition that he should thereafter bear true allegiance to the United States, and do no act hostile or injurious to them, while remaining under their protection.

I have to regret that, after so long an official intercourse between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, it should be necessary now to inform her Majesty's Ministers that all Executive proceedings, whether of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of State, are, unless disavowed or revoked by the President, proceedings of the President of the United States.

Certainly it is not necessary to announce to the British Government now that an insurrection, attended by civil and even social war, was existing in the United States when the proceedings which I have thus related took place. But it does seem necessary to state, for the information of that Government, that Congress is by the Constitution invested with no executive power or responsibility whatever, and, on the contrary, that the President of the United Staes is, by the Constitution and laws, invested with the whole executive power of the Government, and charged with the supreme direction of all municipal or ministerial civil agents, as well as of the whole of the land and naval forces of the Union, and that, invested with those ample powers, he is charged by the Constitution and laws with the absolute duty of suppressing insurrection as well as of preventing and repelling invasion; and that for these purposes he constitutionally exercises the right of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever and wheresoever, and in whatsoever extent the public safety, endangered by treason or invasion in arms, in his judgment requires.

The proceedings of which the British Government complain, were taken upon information conveyed to the President by legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of Freedom in just the extent that, in view of the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion, he, as well as his advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, is responsible, by law, before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable, also, to the judgment of his countrymen and the enlightened opinion of the civilized world.

A candid admission, contained in your letter, relieves me of any necessity for showing that the two persons named therein were neither known nor supposed to be British subjects when the proceedings occurred; and that, in every case, subjects of Her Majesty residing in the United States, and under their protection, are treated in the same manner, and with no greater or less rigor, than American citizens.

The military prison which was used for the temporary detention of the suspected parties is a fort constructed and garrisoned for the public defence. The military officer charged with their custody has declined to pay obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus*, but the refusal was made in obedience to an express direction of the President, in the exercise of his function as Commander-in-Chief of all the land and naval forces of the United States. Although it is not very important, it certainly is not irrelevant to add, that, so far as I am informed, no writ of *habeas corpus* was attempted to be served, or was even sued out or applied for in behalf of either of the persons named; although in a case not dissimilar the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued out in favor of another British subject, and was disobeyed by direction of the President.

The British Government have candidly conceded, in the remonstrance before me, that even in this country, so remarkable for so long an enjoyment by its people of the highest immunities of personal freedom, war, and especially civil war, cannot be conducted exclusively in the forms and with the dilitory remedies provided by municipal laws which are adequate to the preservation of public order in a time of peace. Treason always operates, if possible, by surprise, and prudence and humanity therefore equally require that violence concocted in secret shall be prevented, if practicable, by unusual and vigorous precaution. I am fully aware of the inconveniencies which result from the practice of such precaution, embarrassing communities in social life, and affecting perhaps trade and intercourse with foreign powers. But the American people, after having tried in every way to avert civil war, have accepted it at last as a stern necessity. The chief interest, while it lasts, is not the enjoyments of society, or the profits of trade, but the saving of the national life. That life saved, all the other blessings which attend it will speedily return with greater assurance of continuance than ever before. The safety of the whole people has become, in the present emergency, the supreme law, and so long as the danger shall exist, all classes of society equally, the denizen and the citizen, cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes.

The Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown, or the justice of the deference which Her Majesty pays to them. Nevertheless, the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the Constitution of the United States, especially when the Constitution, thus expounded, would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit, of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer and be governed by the view of our organic national law, which, while it will enable him to execute his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the people, for whom alone that Constitution was established.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Hon. Lord LYONS, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Junction between McCulloch and Price at Osceola.

A REBEL DEFEAT AT LYNN CREEK.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 20.

It is reported that Acting-Brig.-Gen. WYMAN, who left Rolla several days since, with about 2,500 men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, taking over 200 prisoners, and capturing eighteen loads of goods, belonging to McCLURG & Co., whom the rebels had robbed.

Advices from Gen. FREMONT are to 7 o'clock, Friday night. He is still at Warsaw.

The pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished Saturday.

Gen. SIEGEL'S division had crossed the river.

It was reported that Gen. PRICE had been largely reinforced by BEN McCULLOCH. They combined their forces at Osceola, and fortified the town, where they intend to give Gen. FREMONT battle.

CAPTURE OF LYNN CREEK CONFIRMED.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 20.

The capture of Lynn Creek is confirmed. The place was surrounded on the 14th by Maj. WRIGHT'S Cavalry, the same that routed the rebels near Lebanon, and a company of rebels, under Capt. ROFFINS, and a number of other prisoners, including the Sheriff of the county. A rebel Captain and Lieutenant were killed in the affair near Lebanon, and Lieut.-Col. SOMERS taken prisoner. All the prisoners taken at both places, 74 in number, have arrived here.

SURPRISE AND RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Maj. MILNE, of the First Missouri Scouts, arrived here to-day, on the steamer *Sioux City*, and reports that on the 16th, one hundred and fifty of his regiment, under WHITE, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington, and recaptured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols, and other articles which the rebels threw away in their fight. Two pieces of cannon, which were in the fort, were also captured.

The *Sioux City* brought down about one hundred of our sick and wounded, among them Cols. WHITE and GROVER, who are slowly recovering.

The rebel garrison numbered three hundred. The condition of Lexington is represented as deplorable.

Portions of the town have been stripped of everything, and many of the inhabitants are actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

The pickets at Osage Bridge were fired on last night.

Matters were somewhat unsettled in Galloway County.

A rebel company is being recruited in St. Aubert.

MARAUDING BANDS OF REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

It is now believed that the large number of men reported to have deserted from Gen. PRICE'S army, including some five or six thousand said to have been disbanded after the fall of Lexington, are still in the service of the rebellion, and will form in bands in various parts of the State for bridge burning and general marauding purposes.

URIEL WRIGHT, a member of the State Convention; SAMUEL T. CHURCHILL, a member of the Legislature, and JOHN T. CHAPPELL, all notorious Secessionists, were arrested here to-day by order of the Provost Marshal.

THE ST. LOUIS FORTIFICATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 20.

Work on the fortifications has not been suspended, and no order to that effect was ever issued.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting for the regular army has been more than usually unsuccessful during the past week. If the recruiting returns might be considered reliable data, we should have no hesitation in concluding that all the men have gone to the war. The general service offices in Hudson-street, Chatham-street, and Cedar-street, and the Twelfth Infantry office in Chatham-street, booked two men last week. There were actually no applicants at some of the rendezvous, not even unacceptable applicants. About twenty boys were enlisted for the field-music corps on Governor's Island, and twelve or fourteen sent there on trial; but not a single man.

The Twelfth Infantry Rendezvous in Newark, N. J., has been closed, and it is very probable that the Chatham-street office, No. 77, will also be closed at the end of the present month.

The general service offices in Cedar-street and Chatham-street, No. 98, will be kept open until Winter sets in, and then closed, unless business revives.

The navy still keeps ahead of the army. Two hundred and fifty men were shipped here last week, and sent on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*. The naval rendezvous have had such a run of business during the last six months that good seamen are running short. There is an abundance of landsmen and boys, but "old tars" are much wanted. The merchant service is beginning to feel the effects of successful naval recruiting, and in many instances the inducement of higher pay is held out to seamen and ordinary seamen. Last week we reported six hundred men on board the *North Carolina*. Two hundred and fifty have been shipped since then, making a total of eight hundred and fifty men; but there were only three hundred on board on Saturday, the remainder having been transferred to the vessels which went into commission during the week.

The following is a list of forces now in New-York Harbor:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	620	North Carolina	300
Fort Lafayette	85	Marine Barracks	120
Bedloe's Island	30	Vessels in harbor	300
Fort Hamilton	50		
Total			1,505

The vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Bienville	8
Brandywine	50	Amanda	6
Crusader	10	Midnight	6
Wyandot	10	Young America	6
Sumter	10	Supply	2
Quaker City	8	Relief	2
Santiago de Cuba	8	Vixen	2

Vessels off the Battery:

	Guns.		Guns.
Brasileira	6	Isaac Smith	6
Gem of the Seas	—	Ellen	—
Whitehall	—		

The gunboat *Pembina* sailed on Saturday, and the vessels off the Battery are expected to get away to-day. The following is a list of officers on board:

JOHN P. BANKHEAD, Commander; Charles H. Cushman, Lieutenant; William A. Miles, William Rogers, W. J. Powers, Acting Masters; A. W. H. Hawkins, Assistant-Surgeon; Edwin Stewart, Assistant-Paymaster; George Sumner, Captain's Clerk; Jefferson Young, First Assistant-Engineer; Thaddeus S. Smith, Third Assistant-Eagineer; John Van Hovenberg, Carpenter; N. V. Clark, Sailmaker; William Calven, H. C. Cochrane, Wm. Jackaway, Acting Master's Mates; Francis F. Murry, Surgeon's Steward.

Several of the non-commissioned officers on Governor's Island have made application to be transferred to the new regiments, where they hope to obtain promotion. When these regiments are complete, half of the vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers will be appointed from the ranks. Intelligent and competent non-commissioned officers will therefore have a good chance of advancement, and the service will be benefited by the acquisition of officers who are thoroughly acquainted with the minutiæ of military duties, and also, ultimately, by the superior class of men whom the hope of promotion will induce to enlist.

It was stated, a few days since, that Capt. MADDOX was relieved in command of the *Wabash* by Capt. DUPONT. He was relieved by Lieut.-Commanding C. R. P. RODGERS, who now commands the *Wabash*.

Commodore S. F. DUPONT goes out in the *Wabash* (his flag-ship,) as Flag-Officer of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. His staff officers are: Fleet-Captain—C. H. DAVIS. Flag-Lieutenant—S. W. PRESTON.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

True Condition of Affairs in the State—Beneficial Changes—Eastern Kentucky as a Separate Department—Military Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEVIN, NINE MILES BELOW ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

I see that the Press of Kentucky are considerably exercised over some blunt statements contained in one of my late letters. The brave *Journal*, with heart of oak and matchless blade, fresh from the field of argument on which it has won imperishable honor, and made its name an undying sound, refuses to see aught in the situation in Kentucky but what its high-wrought and ardent loyalty, rendered sterner by the late conflict, could wish. It even believes that at no time since the firing on Sumter has the Union feeling in this State been so strong as now. It is natural, it is well—nay, with a far higher and more potent significance, may I say it is providential—that the *Journal* thinks so. But, at the same time, it is quite impossible that my statement should be untrue. It was based on the strictest, most accurate, and, I will add, secret information from the districts now held by POLK and BUCKNER. No Union paper in Kentucky is likely to have channels of communication which would put its *editors* in possession of such facts, and their *reporters*, if not expressly obliged to withhold such information from them, would certainly do so just now, if they had sense or prudence. Such facts published to the Northern people will enlighten and arouse; published here, they would be productive of unmitigated evil. Slow-moving Time alone can safely reveal the whole truth here. It was only yesterday that, in a certain noted house, whose marble front the world believes covers an unusual degree of loyalty and devotion to the Union, the Union was cursed and anathematized in a perfect wild frenzy and ecstacy of treason, and the gallant soldiers who have rushed to our rescue were denounced as Dutch Abolitionists, thieves and murderers. The case is not singular, and therefore I mention it.

Upon the whole, the changes which have been lately made in this department promise to be highly beneficial. No man was ever more sincerely loved than Gen. ANDERSON is by the people of his native Kentucky. His goodness of heart and amenity of manners have endeared him, in an especial manner, to all who have enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance since he assumed the command here. But his health is such as to incapacitate him for the unremitting toil and ceaseless activity of a chief command. Enmity itself cannot deny to Gen. SHERMAN rare qualifications for the post to which he has been called. He is unquestionably an able man. His vigilance is certainly remarkable. Nothing is so small as to escape him; no negligence, no mismanagement, no subterfuge can pass his quick *eye* undetected. On more occasions than one since he came to Kentucky, he has evinced penetration that was truly astonishing. When his mind is made up, he is as remorseless as Fate herself. Notwithstanding his spare form and thin, bony face, he seems to enjoy excellent health, and I firmly believe, from all that I have seen of him, that he is decidedly a very superior General.

The erection of Eastern Kentucky into a separate department is also a good measure. To operate in the direction of Cumberland Gap requires so entirely distinct a base, plans and movements from operations on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, that an attempt to combine the two fields into one can be productive only of entanglement and confusion. In fact, the long and narrow State of Kentucky presents an example of military triplicity. The western extremity belongs naturally to the department of the Mississippi River, which I predict will yet be formed; for a fleet and two flanking armies, relieved from all but one duty, not distracted by side issues, presents the true solution of our national troubles, so far as the military arm is concerned. Step by step with this grand armament, I would have moral forces march, holding, occupying and possessing the territory which our arms recover. This plan we shall adopt after a while, when time, experience and wholesome disaster shall have opened the eyes of all true loyalists both at the North and in the Border Slave States to the real nature of the situation. Other plans will be tried at first; we shall nibble at the great problem for a while; but we shall come to comprehend and value it at last. We shall learn that the Mississippi River, the indissoluble bond of Nature's forging between the two sections of the country, is the highway that leads to victory; and that, even as it was with Israel, so it is to-day and always, that no nation can conquer unless the hand of her prophet, the plastic hand that has made her what she is, be held aloft. Every fact that I have noted since, as TIMES correspondent, I began a critical study of affairs in this quarter of the world; every principle I have seen at work; every event that has transpired, confirms me more and more in this view. I am certain it is correct, if truth ever revealed herself to human eyes.

This camp, named in honor of the staunch loyalist on whose land it is pitched, is nine miles below Elizabethtown, two miles to the left of the Nashville Railroad, and on both sides of the old Louisville and Nashville turnpike road. Thus, it will be seen that an advance of eleven miles has been made from the late position at Camp Muldraugh. We are encamped just north of Nolin Creek, and our pickets extend below Bacon Creek. By looking at a good map of Kentucky, the reader will easily understand the positions. The enemy's horse are scouring the country below our pickets, plundering, robbing and destroying everything they can lay their hands on. Last night an old man, with a gray head, sunken cheeks and palsied hand, came into camp with a most pitiful and touching tale. Two hundred rebel cavalry had come upon his hitherto quiet home, captured his son, taken all the bed-clothing and wearing apparel the house contained, stolen his fine riding horse, and then destroyed what they could not carry away. Almost every hour in the day and night brings some furious rider with his horse all in a foam, fleeing from the murderous bands of the Southern Confederacy. BUCKNER has blown up the bridge at Green River, and fallen back from his old position on the southern bluff. However, his scouting-parties are as saucy as ever, and consider every inch of territory beyond our lines their own. On last Saturday, a detachment of forty infantry, from the Thirty-ninth Indiana, had a smart skirmish with a party of rebel horse, fourteen miles below their headquarters. Night before last, Capt. VANDYKE, of the Kentucky Cavalry, had another little affair with the enemy. We have not as yet lost a single man, while the rebels have lost several killed and wounded.

Gen. McCOOK arrived last Sunday, and took command of this division, *vice* Gen. SHERMAN, promoted to the command of the department. Gen. McCOOK is quite a young man, not over thirty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1852. He is of decidedly

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 19, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6's, '62....	96⅛	2,000	Chic. & R. isl. R.	94
26,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	100	Hudr R. R.....	s30 37½
21,000	U.S.6s, '81.. Cou	94⅛	100	do.....	37½
1,000	Ohio State 6s '86.	92½	50	do.....	37½
500	N. Car. State 6s....	60	50	do.....	37¾
4,000	do.	59	150	Mich. Cen. R.....	50
15,000	Missouri State 6s.	45¼	50	do.....	b10 50
25,000	do.....	b30 45¾	50	do.....	s10 50
1,000	La. State 6's.....	56⅞	100	do.....	b10 49⅞
2,000	Mo. 6s, st'g bds..	40	100	do.....	49⅞
2,000	Miss. St. 5 w. bs.	83	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S	38⅛
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p.c.		100	do.....	38⅝
	bds, old.....	92	50	do.....	b30 38⅞
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p.		100	do.....	b20 38⅝
	ct. bds.....	92½	50	do.....	b10 38¾
3,000	Pac. R. 7s, g. St.		100	Harlem Railroad....	13
	of Missouri.....	40	100	Harlem R. pref'd....	32½
6,000	L. Er. & W. 1 m. b.	71	100	do.....	b30 32¾
100	Butch. & Drov. B'k.	103	300	do.....	32¾
50	Bank of the Repub.	99	25	M. & P. D. C. 2d pr'd.	55
211	Pacific M. S. Co....	93⅛		Panama R.....	117
200	do.....	93½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	34¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	91⅝	100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	71¾
650	do.....	78⅛	200	do.....	s20 71¾
50	do.....	b7 78¼	50	do.....	s15 71¾
100	do.....	b30 78¼	100	do.....	s30 71
100	do.....	b10 78⅜	100	do.....	b30 71⅜
100	do.....	b10 78⅜	400	Clev. & Tol. R.....	98
200	do.....	s6 78⅜	1000	do.....	b10 36¾
200	do.....	s10 78⅛	150	do.....	b30 36¾
400	do.....	s60 78	500	do.....	36¾
300	do.....	78⅛	200	do.....	s30 36⅜
75	Erie Railroad.....	32	650	do.....	36⅝
150	do.....	32¼	50	Chicago & R. I. R..	50⅜
50	do.....	b10 32⅜	300	do.....	51
250	do.....	s30 32	50	do.....	50⅝
150	do.....	31⅞	450	do.....	50⅞
300	do.....	s30 31⅜	50	do.....	s10 51
325	Erie Railroad Pref.	52	50	do.....	b30 51¼
200	Reading Railroad..	35⅛	50	do.....	51¼
50	Cn. B. & Quincy R.	63⅞	100	do.....	b60 51⅛
50	do.....	63⅝			

MONDAY, Oct. 21—A. M.

The Trade and Financial movements of the past week were again large, further improvement being shown in every department, except in the declared value of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, which was affected by the stormy weather. This interferred materially with the lading of Grain and Flour, without diminishing the Export demand. The orders from the other side continue very large, and by the last mail at rather higher limits, while the four days' later news by telegraph, which we publish this morning, reports continued firmness of demand at advancing prices in the English markets. The deficiency in the new crop of English Wheat is now conceded, and this added to the very poor yield in France, will impose a demand from other countries fully equal to the large aggregate of eighteen million of quarters, or 144,000,000 bushels, heretofore estimated in this column of our paper, as derived from the organs of the Grain trade in London and Paris, or, taking our own bushel of *sixty* pounds weight in place of the imperial bushel of Great Britain of *seventy* pounds weight—the imperial quarter being 560 pounds weight—*a deficiency of one hundred and sixty-eight millions of American bushels.* The part which *this* country is to bear in supplying the enormous deficiency in the West of Europe (for Belgium and Holland are also reported short of their usual supplies,) may, in part, be estimated from the following synopsis of the supply derived by Great Britain in the last eight months of her deficient crop of 1860. We quote:

From the London Times by the Arabia.

"The returns of our importations of wheat and flour for the eight months ending Aug. 31, *show that their total value must have been little short of twenty millions sterling, against seven millions in the corresponding period of* 1860, *and about eight millions in* 1859. The proportions derived from the respective sources of supply were as follows:

Wheat.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total importation (qrs)	2,885,245	2,528,640	4,908,208
	Per Centage.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
Russia	15⅛	19	12½
Prussia	16	31	14
Denmark	5	8	3½
Mecklenburgh	3⅜	5	2
Hanse Towns	1⅛	3½	3½
France	37½	5	3½
Turkey & Moldavia & Wallachia	2	5	4
Egypt	12	3	5½
United States	—	15½	36½
Other countries	7	5	15
Total	100	100	100

As regards Wheat, it thus appears that the greatest fluctuations occur in the imports respectively from France and the United States. In 1859 the position of the two countries as contributors to our wants was exactly opposite to that which they now occupy. *In* 1859 *France supplied more than a third of our whole requirements, while the amount from America was merely nominal. America has now supplied* 36½ *p cent., and France only* 3½ *p cent.* Of our supplies of Flour the following have been the sources:

Flour.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total importation, cwt.	2,741,257	2,403,092	5,030,281
Per Centage.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Hanse Towns	5	7½	4
France	91	41½	9
United States	1	36	61
Other countries	3	15	26
Total	100	100	100

Here again the command of the trade has fluctuated chiefly between France and America, France having supplied in 1859 91 p cent. of our whole importations, and America only 1 p cent., while *this year America has sent us* 61 p *cent., and France only* 9 p *cent.*

Of other grain—namely, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans and Indian Corn—our importations this year have been of a value little short of ten millions, while last year they were under eight millions, and in 1859 under five millions. It is from the abundance and superiority of these crops in the harvest just secured that we shall especially experience a diminution of the necessity for payments to foreign countries during the next twelve months."

We repeat that this table affords only a partial idea of the proportion of the new deficiency which must be made up from the United States. The circumstances of the crops of 1860 and 1861 are so entirely reversed in France, and the quality and extent of the Baltic and Black Sea supplies—classed in the above table as from Russia and Prussia—this year, so uncertain, to the present writing, that it seems not improbable that the proportion of Wheat, to be supplied from the United States will prove nearer 60 p cent. than 36½ p cent., and of Flour nearer 75 than 61 p cent., as in the last year. The English trade have been free sellers of late to France, calculating upon overstocking that market, while under the first apprehensions of short crop, but by the last advices, the operation seems to have been a mistaken one, since prices in both markets have gone up upon it, and the English deficiency, in the end, likely to be aggravated by it.

The Import Trade is gradually improving, but mainly in general Foreign Merchandise. The Dry Goods entries keep down to a trifling weekly aggregate, and the trade in fancy wares is much complained of both by Importers and Jobbers. Some of them report that even on the reduced stocks of Fancy Goods the prices realized are not such as to induce large orders for the next Spring trade. These reports, however, are not uniform, as a number of the heavy establishments in the City trade are said to be doing well since the recent improvement in general business, and the large disbursements of Money for Government account. The share of the latter falling to New-York and Brooklyn is doing great good for the employment of labor and the sale of army and navy supplies.

We make a change from this date, in the system of our weekly Money review, and also in our Bank and Sub-Treasury returns on Monday afternoon, by adopting the Specie average of the week, taken from the balances in Specie, exclusive of Treasury Notes, at the close of each day, in the Sub-Treasury. Heretofore our practice has been to take simply the balance at the close of the week, as reported on Saturday afternoon. But the magnitude of the operations of the Government, through the New-York Office, has become so great, and the daily fluctuations between the Office and the Banks so important, that to afford a correct and uniform review of the whole movement, we adopt the present plan, which, while giving the average of the Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury, to correspond as nearly as may be with the system at Bank, will exclude all the Treasury Notes that now enter so largely into the receipts and payments of the Government. Thus we take, for the last week, the Sub-Treasury balance reported at the close of

Monday	$11,339,375	Thursday	$9,307,347
Tuesday	11,283,547	Friday	7,124,649
Wednesday	10,966,783	Saturday	4,741,060
Aggregate			$54,762,656
And make the average of the 6 days			$9,127,109

The Sub-Treasury will open this morning for the new week on a *falling* average by $4,386,049, the actual Specie balance at the close of last week being but $4,741,060. While the Associated Banks, which will probably report an average for the past week of about $42,000,000, (or about a million over last Monday's return,) will begin the present week with a *rising* average, or on an actual stock of Specie of about $45,000,000. The Government drew to Washington $500,000; to Cincinnati, $300,000, and to St. Louis $200,000, in small Gold coin, during the week. And a further considerable sum in Gold coin was paid to the Pursers on the United States Naval and Transport fleet which sailed a few days ago out of this port. Against these sums outward, the receipts inward from California were $1,011,000, by the *Champion*, on Monday last. The transactions of Saturday at the Sub-Treasury were very heavy. Against $986,000 received, the office paid out the $500,000 for Washington, just referred to; about the same amount in redemption of 6 p cent. Treasury Notes, and $4,300,000 on Treasury drafts and disbursement checks, the proceeds of which, for the most part, went directly into Bank. A single draft for a million of dollars, and two others for $400,000 each, were paid in the course of the day. During the week the Banks were reimbursed over three millions on their previous advances upon the 7.30 p cent. Loan, while $2,100,000, or 6 p cent. on the first negotiation of Aug. 15, was drawn from them. As the present balance in the Sub-Treasury is now below $5,000,000, a further draft for $2,800,000, or 8 p cent. on the first negotiation of Aug. 15, will be made to-day.

The popular subscriptions last week were again materially assisted by the new agencies in this City, established to represent the private banking interest of New-York, as well as to accommodate the public in the use of certified checks on Bank in place of gold in making their subscriptions. These agencies are:

Mr. Ketchum,	Mr. Livermore,
Mr. W. M. Vermilye,	Mr. Hoffman,
Mr. John O'Brien,	Mr. Read.

The amounts taken through each are included in the following; and also the sums exchanged for the 6 p cent. Treasury Notes of 1863, under the recent order of general conversion. This conversion, having brought the Notes up to par, a much larger portion of the Customs are now paid in Specie, than recently, so that while the general credit of the Government is materially served by withdrawing from the open market all Treasury paper, which had been selling under par, the Customs revenue is made more available, as being paid in Specie.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$1,376,000	$578,000
Tuesday	709,000	397,000
Wednesday	789,000	561,000
Thursday	629,000	870,000
Friday	567,000	276,000
Saturday	495,000	298,000
Total	$4,565,000	$2,960,000
By Banks	2,100,000	3,500,000
Total for week	$6,665,000	$6,480,000
Total for fortnight		13,145,000
Previously by Banks	$23,100,000	
Previously by individuals	15,386,000—	38,486,000
Total paid up to date		$51,631,000
By Banks	$28,700,000	
By individuals	22,931,000—	51,631,000
Balance guaranteed by New-York banks		18,369,000
Total assigned to New-York to Dec. 15		$70,000,000

While the Specie average in Bank will be up about $1,000,000 this afternoon, the lines of Discount and of Deposit will show a heavy decrease, mainly from the operation of the Government account. Even the ordinary Discount line, notwithstanding the increased activity of trade, is still gradually on the decrease, the sum total being but $98,000,000; to which, if add, the Government account, say,

For Aug. 15	$35,000,000
Less reimbursed	15,337,000
Balance	$19,663,000
And for Oct. 1	35,000,000
Together	$54,663,000

Will give an aggregate line of Loans and Discounts of $152,663,000, near which figure the return this afternoon will probably show. The ordinary Deposit line, (from the gain of Specie,) is about the same to-day as on Monday last, say $84,000,000, to which, if we add the undrawn balances to the credit of the Government account, say,

Eighteen p cent of Aug. 15, credit	$6,300,000
And whole of Oct. 1, credit	35,000,000
Together	$41,300,000

Would give an aggregate line of about $125,000,000 of all Deposits; the *pro rata* of Specie being over 30 p cent.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,197,129, against $3,509,418 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods are $2,277,997, against $3,617,784 same week last year. No Specie was exported, against $1,003,439 same week last October.

The Trade returns for nine months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $99,801,000
Add three weeks in October 5,396,323
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $105,197,323
Against same time last year 194,334,676
Decreased Import since 1st January ... $89,137,353

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 ..... $96,188,000
Add three weeks in October 8,321,208
Total clearances since Jan. 1 ..... $104,509,208
Against same time last year 78,179,849
Increased Exports since Jan. 1 ..... $26,329,359

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are $43,289,000
Against same time, 1860 44,062,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1 ..... $40,780,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$35,387,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,636,000
California Gold at New-York	28,219,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$71,242,000

Against same time 1860:

From California	$27,360,000	
From abroad	951,000—	$28,311,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$42,931,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 p cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	93⅞@96@94
New-York Central	78⅝@79¾@77⅞
New-York and Erie	31⅛@33⅛@31⅝
Erie Preference Shares	48@52
Reading	37@35⅝
Rock Island	49⅛@53⅛@49⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	39¼@40⅛@37⅝
Michigan Southern	18⅜@19⅞@17⅞
Michigan Central	47⅜@52⅝@49⅜
Toledo	37@38⅛@35¼
Galena	71@71¾@69¾@71¾
Illinois Central	66⅛@68@65⅜
Panama	117⅛@118⅜@117
Pacific Mail	92¼@94⅛@91¾@93⅛@92⅛
Missouris	44⅛@46⅜@43½@45¼@43⅜
Virginias	47⅛@47
Tennessees	42⅜@42½
Hudson River	37@37⅝@36⅛
Harlem Preferred	29⅛@34@31¾
Burlington and Quincy	64⅛@66⅞@62@63
Harlem, Common	12¾@13⅝@13

The week's dealings on the Stock Exchange were the most exciting of the season. The previous general rise of *five* p *cent.* reported in last Monday's review, was followed by a further advance of 2@3 p cent., the market attaining its highest point on Thursday. The next day there was a sudden and somewhat violent turn, ascribed in part to political causes, but doubtless occasioned by the heavy realizations at extreme figures earlier in the week, and especially on Wednesday and Thursday. The reaction was from 1 to 3 p cent., the primary decline being on Government 6 p cents of 1881, although but few forced sales were made of this stock, either registered or coupon until the price returned to 94 p cent. The New-York and Western Road shares followed down to 76¾@77¼ for New-York Central, and 35@35½ for Toledo and others, in about the same proportion. At the close of Friday and also in the early part of Saturday, prices were better again, and the turn of speculation was decidedly in the upward direction. At the early session on Saturday, the Board of the Exchange resolved to make every Saturday a half-holiday, to afford the members who live far up town or out of the City, some relaxation from regular business. But this design was practically nullified on its first experiment by a sharp speculation on the Street, and in the Rooms provided by Mr. Wheelock for the outside speculators, into which the members of the regular Board have free admission. Here, notwithstanding the rain-storm, a very large business was done in the afternoon, attended by no inconsiderable excitement between the opposing speculators for the rise and fall. The turn of the market immediately after the first Board being to lower prices, one or more parties came into the Street as sellers on 30-day options, for the decline. These options were taken up by strong Brokers, who, in turn, sold out the cash Stock at a difference of a ⅛@¼ p cent. The following are a few of the Street transactions which came to our knowledge. The Share market at the close was comparatively steady, with Central at 77⅞@¾, Erie 31½, Toledo 35⅜@½, and Government Sixes of 1881, 94 p cent. bid.

$125,000	United States 6s, 1881, registered	94
1000	shares Erie s30	31
500	shares Erie b3	31⅛
600	shares Erie	31⅜
500	shares New-York Central s30	77
500	shares New-York Central	77¼
100	shares New-York Central	77⅜
50	shares New-York Central b3	77⅝
1000	shares Toledo s30	35
500	shares Toledo	35⅜
2000	shares Toledo b3	35½

The following were the last bids of the week for the City Bank Shares. The prices show no decided change from the close of the previous week, although higher intermediate sales were made:

New-York	88½	American Exchange	85
Manhattan	116	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants	92	Bank of North America	88
Mechanics	96	Bank of Commerce	71
Union	89	Market	89
Phœnix	88	Shoe and Leather	82
Chemical	400	Continental	73
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Marine	60
Seventh Ward	111	Importers' & Traders'	86
State of New-York	83	Park	93½
Commerce	83		

The following are the quotations for the Railway Mortgages, as called at the Board on Saturday:

N. Y. Central 6s	92	Mich. So. 7 p c.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	M. So. assnt'd bs	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Mich. So. & N. I. 7 p c. S. F.	78½
Erie first s '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7 p c., '75	89
Erie seconds, '79	97¼	T. H. & A. firsts, 7s	60
Erie thirds, '83	85	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80¾
Erie fourths, '80	74	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38
Erie fifths, '85	68	Chi. & N. W., seconds	13
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Hudson thirds, '75	82	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	103
Hudson c'nvrt. '67	76	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	97	Gal. & Chi. seconds	97
M. Cen. n. f., 8 p c., '82	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70½
C., B. & Q. 8 p c., '82	92½	Clev. & Tol. firsts S. F.	76

The activity of speculation on the Stock Exchange has given good employment to Money, on demand loan, at 6 p cent. to the old-established Brokers, who in turn employ their means in carrying stocks or relending to their neighbors at 7 p cent. Exchange varies but slightly. The rates on London closed 107½@107⅝ p cent. for Bank and Banker's bills, 106¾@107¼ for good Merchant bills.

CLEARING-HOUSE FIGURES—EIGHT YEARS.

	Aggregate Balances.	Aggregate Exchanges.
1853-4	$297,411,493 69	$5,750,455,987 06
1854-5	289,694,137 14	5,362,912,098 33
1855-6	334,714,489 33	6,906,213,328 47
1856-7	365,313,901 69	8,333,226,718 06
1857-8	314,238,910 60	4,756,864,386 09
1858-9	363,984,682 56	6,448,000,956 01
1859-60	308,693,438 37	7,231,143,056 69
1860-1	353,383,944 41	5,915,742,758 05
Totals	$2,627,434,997 79	$50,704,365,288 81
Total transactions for 8 years		$53,331,799,286 60

The *Commercial*, of Saturday, says of the above that "the vast amount represented by the figures has passed through the establishment, without a loss or difference of a single cent in the accounts."

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the second week in October, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$6,591 80	$4,225 40
Freight	20,528 20	30,908 50
Total	$27,120 00	$35,133 99
Increase		$8,013 99

The attention of the creditors of the La Crosse Road is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of Messrs. Isaac Seymour and others, Trustees.

United States Steamer Susquehanna.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 16th:

Captain—J. L. Lardner.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—Jonathan Young.
Lieutenant—Aaron W. Weaver.
Acting Master—G. H. Bradbury.
Acting Master—G. B. Livingston.
Acting Master—A. L. D. Zerega.
Acting Master—W. L. Churchill.
Surgeon—J. Beale.
Assistant-Surgeon—H. C. Nelson.
Paymaster—Washington Irving.
Lieut. of Marines—P. R. Fendall, Jr.
Captain's Clerk—James O. Barnes.
Paymaster's Clerk—F. G. Beale.
Acting Boatswain—Charles Miller.
Acting Gunner—Wm. H. Somers.
Carpenter—G. M. Doughty.
Sailmaker—J. C. Herbert.
Engineers—Chief, Geo. Sewall; Second Assistants, J. M. Hobby, G. Brown.
Third Assistants—J. Renshaw, G. Butterworth, D. M. Greene, W. H. Fuller, D. R. Arnold.
Master's Mates—R. F. Cooke, W. U. Grozier.

PASSPORTS.—Several gentlemen called at the office of the *Persia* for permits to go on board of the steamer to take leave of their relatives. They were old that since the passport system had been introduced, no person would be allowed to go on board without a passport, and that the order to this effect was peremptory, and could admit of no exception.

Going down to take leave of my friends at the wharf, I was not a little surprised to find that there was nothing to prevent any one who chose from going on board. Consequently I, with hundreds of others, passed on board without the slightest interference; indeed the tug brought at each trip as many visitors as passengers. Who could tell whether half of the passengers were traitors or not? What would an English captain have cared, after once at sea, whether his passengers had passports or not? If passports are only used as an annoyance to loyal persons, the sooner they are dispensed with the better. B.

WHAT NEW-YORK CAN DO.

The War Spirit in the Rural Districts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 18, 1861.

"An unfettered press," says a brilliant American writer, "is the glory of the nation. The ever sounding and resistless *vox populi* thunders through its columns, to cheer or to subdue, to elevate or to destroy." How essential that such a power for good or for evil, should, in such times as these, be guided by strength and vigor—avoiding alike the impetuosity and rashness of youth, and the timidity and conservatism of old age! It may seem presumptuous to question, from a rural standpoint, the vigor and healthful tone of our Metropolitan Press. But as the tendency of all great communities—those "living oceans of humanity"—is to physical and moral effeminacy and corruption, and their destiny an early decay, if not rejuvenated by constant streams of healthy life from the rural districts; so the tone of public sentiment in large communities seems to depend for health and vigor upon a constant interchange with the uncorrupted fountains of thought and opinion in rural life. "God made the country, and man made the town."

These observations are suggested by the perusal of the metropolitan dailies at a point remote from the fast life of the metropolis, from its artificial wants, its prejudices and fashions—in a lovely valley gemmed with the beauties of nature, where the beautiful scenery and the freshness of rural life tend to soften the heart, to awaken the affections, and lead to healthy contemplation—where "we look abroad upon the solemn hills, the shining streams, and waving woodlands, and feel that *God is there!* His hand placed the rock-ribbed mountain on its throne, and rolled around it its crown of misty glory; His breath fills the blue vault that swells above, until immensity, as it were, is visible; and His smile is *shadowed* only in the sunbeams which traverse those abysses of mystery." 'Tis here, if anywhere, we should meet that true patriotism which comes of love of home, and attachment to the paternal hearthstone—a sentiment which, from its very elements, grows stronger and more determined the longer our country is assailed or its liberties threatened. The local attachments in such a region are strong and fixed, and no merely temporary danger, nor mere love of adventure, will suffice to draw away the hardy sons of the soil from their household gods. 'Tis only when it becomes apparent that the contest involves principles as essential to liberty and happiness as those which brought our Revolutionary sires into the battle-field, that this yeoman population are roused to resistance. But when once moved, the sacrifice is complete—life, fortune, and sacred honor are devoted to the cause till the object is attained. It is this conviction of principle which is bringing to our standard the present class of recruits—young men who are sacrificing homes and social attractions on the altar of their country. The real strength of the country is just beginning to move. The time has gone by when the defence of the palladium of our liberties could be intrusted to adventurers and mercenaries. In the early necessities of the war, before the true issues of the contest were fully developed, the cause was well served by the ready-trained bands of our great Metropolis and the larger cities, and the immediate danger was happily warded off, and our Capital saved. The great cities with alacrity answered to the call which the country made. They have well and faithfully accomplished the duty asked of them. Their trained bands have returned covered with glory, and these great commercial communities have settled down in the conviction of safety, and are already regarding the contest in a commercial view, and simply studying the ways and means

While the city Press, breathing the same atmosphere, like an old campaigner, is taking a retrospective view and fighting the battles over again, their long leading editorials are laboring to answer the question, What the great State of New-York has done? These editorials are read with some interest, at least with complacency, in cities whose legitimate part is accomplished, and where the enthusiasm has subsided. But here in the country, where the true merits of the contest are first appreciated, and its motive become a sentiment, a principle of action, the first real sacrifices for the country and its liberties, are just beginning to be made, and so far from regarding the effort thus far as meriting a retrospect, the question discussed is, What is the State of New-York able and willing to do? So thoroughly is the spirit of patriotism aroused, and so ready the sacrifice, that in every rural neighborhood where a regiment is raised there is a desire to furnish a brigade, provided suitable officers can be commissioned to lead them. To our ardent youth who, from a sense of patriotic duty, are now leaving pleasant homes and abundance, these retrospective editorials seem strangely ill-timed and senile. This rising wave of patriotism is the true sentiment of the war. It has not yet been felt in the cities, and will only be apparent when the attractions of home and the demands of business are voluntarily sacrificed to a sense of duty to the country. The rural districts are now to react on our great cities. It is said to be a historical fact that no people has ever been successful in the defence of its liberties until it brought into the field its yeoman soldiery. It were well if this spirit now pervading the rural districts could be early appreciated by our metropolitan editors, and treated accordingly in their journals, which now reach every village and hamlet in the land, and are, in a measure, the shibboleth both of politics and patriotism.

Here we have, almost within speaking distance, the two great inland marts, twin children of our modern civilization, brought into being and nourished by that great artery of commerce and travel—the Erie Railroad—and already, while in their infancy, the pride and boast of this magnificent valley; each deriving an individuality of character from its circumstances and surroundings. Elmira, nestled in the lap of a fertile vale, whose hills, gently swelling in the distance, and cultivated to their very tops, present a tranquilizing scenery such as melts and subdues the heart, is not inaptly called the Queen City of the Valley. Fastidious and refined, she prides herself in the adornment of her well kept streets, in the style of architecture, and the taste displayed in ornamental gardening; while her society, as might be anticipated, is distinguished for elegant hospitality, and a marked observance of the ameneties of life. True to her name, and if the legends of her early history do not belie her, true to her first instincts, she is especially solicitous for the welfare of the softer sex, and fosters with laudable pride an excellent Female Seminary, the acknowledged source of sound education and elegant accomplishments. Here, too, is the rendezvous of the troops of Central and Western New-York, where they are taught the art of war, and shown the path that leads to military fame. If the surroundings of Elmira, and the favoring smiles of her fair daughters, will not make soldiers patriotic and brave, there is no eloquence in Nature, and patriotism is a myth. But of all the thriving towns which are strung along this rich valley, like pearls on a necklace, the largest and rarest is Binghamton. If Elmira is the queen, Binghamton is, *par excellence*, the monarch of the valley. Situated in a broad vale of surpassing beauty and fertility, and surrounded with gently-swelling mountains, whose sloping sides afford an endless variety of extensive views of the valley—views which Washington Irving pronounced unsurpassed in any place he had ever visited—one is not surprised to find that these noble features in the natural scenery are reflected in the character of the community, whose intelligence and enterprise are associated with a liberal hospitality and refined social intercourse. Emulous of the natural beauties of their position, they have met the requirements of good taste in the style of their public and private edifices, which, when they have any pretensions, are rich and imposing. The building for the Inebriate Asylum, now approaching completion, under the careful eye of its accomplished superintendent, Dr. Turner, the originator of the benefice, is a monument of architectural beauty worthy the position it occupies. Its position, material, and imposing style, is probably unrivalled by any detached building in the State of New-York. It crowns one of the noble hills overlooking the town, and commands extensive views of the rich valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango. Aside from its benevolent design, it is a noble conception, and a fit offering in the grand natural temple in which it occupies so prominent a niche.

The substantial solidity of this town is apparent in the effect of the war upon its material interests. The ordinary business of the place seems hardly checked, while the enterprise of its citizens has improved the opportunities offered in those special branches favored by the war. The pistol manufactory of Starr & Co. is working, full-handed, day and night, to fill the orders of Government for its improved weapons for the army and navy. Its great hotel, the Lewis House, which has grown with its growth, and is a fair representative of the liberality and thrift of the place, was, in those "piping times of peace," thronged with the travel and business of the day, which made its spacious offices and parlors a busy exchange of the inland commerce and trade of the State. It is now, in these more serious times of war, still a centre of resort, and the scene where are discussed and matured many a patriotic enterprise in aid of our Government, and for the preservation of our National integrity and liberties.

Could our patriotic Governor make his headquarters for a time in one of these inland centres; could he witness the manly bearing and soldierly deportment of the class of recruits now occupying the camps at Elmira; the intelligent interest with which they enter into the duties of drill, and the details of camp life; could he witness the enthusiasm which the patriotic eloquence of the venerable Ex-Senator Dickinson awakens, as it touches a responsive chord in the breasts of this yeoman soldiery, as they pass Binghamton on their way to the rendezvous, he would feel assured that the Empire State had but begun to put forth her real strength—that the *amor patriæ* of our interior counties will bring with alacrity to his call whole brigades, where heretofore he has timidly asked for regiments. The regiment of Dickinson Guards, which represents the intelligence as well as the muscle of the town and county, has been enrolled as it were at the tap of the drum, and is now clamorous for a full Dickinson Brigade, claiming only what is due so fine a body of men, to be led by officers worthy their confidence and respect. Such a body of men should be entrusted only to the skillful leadership of a thoroughly-trained West Point officer. One of the finest bodies of men which have rallied around the standard of the Union compose the First Regiment of artillery, now drilling with their fine twelve-pounder Parrott guns at the camping ground in Elmira. This noble regiment is doubly fortunate in securing such accomplished officers as Col. Bailey and Major Wainright, gentlemen whose military bearing and high-toned character will worthily represent the Empire State in field or in council. No body of men has gone to the war to whom their native State can appeal with more pride than the First Regiment New-York Artillery. Such recruits as are now enlisting for the war in Central and Western New-York are a Spartan band. They bear their shields from fond homes, to "bring them back, or be brought back upon them."

T. H. P.

A Canadian View of Secretary Seward's Circular.

From the Montreal Gazette, Oct. 18.

We referred yesterday to the necessity which might yet compel the British and French Governments to intervene in the quarrel between the Northern and Southern States of America. Apropos of those remarks, we received and published in our evening edition yesterday a circular, which we repeat in other columns, from Mr. Secretary of State Seward to the Governors of the coast and border States, requesting them to take measures to put their fortified ports in a condition for effective defence. There is not the slightest need of this precaution, in so far as the Northern lake ports are concerned, unless as furnishing the basis for aggression upon Canada. Invasion from Canada will not be attempted—is not a thing that could be dreamt of; except in the complications of a general war between Great Britain and the United States, it might occur as a measure of retaliation. But if our neighbors choose to play at soldiers in the border ports, and throw away money in earthworks and other fortifications there which, it seems, they can't afford to pay for in Missouri, it is not for us to object. On the other hand, they will not object, probably, to a few gunboats enlivening the waters of the river and lakes, if Great Britain should think it expedient to send them out. As we see the situation, it is probable that the British Government may notice in some such way the publication of Mr. Seward's circular. Such publication and such preparations bring us face to face with the possibility of events of the greatest gravity. The British possessions alone adjoin the United States on the river and lakes. We fear that service against the British possessions would be all too popular among a large class of our neighbors. We are told that Col. Meagher's and Col. Wilson's harangues, and the diatribes of the United States Press, have done their work among the people to whom they were addressed. And Canadian travelers recently from the States, inform us that the feelings of ill-will towards Great Britain among all classes, have been but too effectually stirred up. The New-York *Herald* has been made a convenient scapegoat for all the anti-British tirades, but we must say that it is not in its columns alone that we have seen them. We have not taken note of the sensation articles which have appeared in that journal. But it is clear that they have pandered to the passions of large masses who have powerful influence in elections, under a system of universal suffrage. The exhibition of unfriendly feeling is not confined to one paper or class of papers—to one class or party of people. As we have read the signs of the times for the past few months, it has been too carefully cultivated; possibly some part of it may have arisen from the sharp taunts of British writers and speeches of public men, which too much previous boasting had provoked. But it arose in the first place in an outburst which followed the British proclamation of neutrality, and it has continued since. Events have proved that there was no cause for that outburst, and that the conduct of the British Government was considerate and friendly. It is in the face of such feeling and such a position of affairs that a "loyal" Canadian M. P. P. and Colonel of Militia enlists; and it is such a service that the Toronto *Globe*, still looking towards Washington, says is in no wise inconsistent with loyalty to the British Crown. Let us suppose the Rankin lancers, instead of being sent South to breed mischief among the slaves (contrary to the constitution under which they have enlisted, and which they have sworn to uphold), are kept to watch the line of the Detroit River against British designs. Honorable service that would be for such men! Yet they must obey orders to that effect if sent to them, or render themselves liable to be shot for mutiny. Or suppose the service becomes so popular after the glorification of it by the *Globe*, that artillery corps are raised from Canadian recruits, and they are ordered to man the forts along the lake and river frontier. Nice service that would be for "loyal men" to be engaged in—for militia officers who have sworn allegiance to the British Crown! No man who prizes his birthright as a British subject as he ought, has any business embarking in this domestic quarrel. If this big bully Jonathan cannot thresh his little wife Dixie, it is not our part, as friends of the family, to turn in and help him, though we may think her in the wrong. Canadian recruits would go among fellow-soldiers, many, or most of whom, abuse everything British, day by day—nay, one of their recruiting officers was silly enough to speak the truth in Western Canada, and, over his grog, to tell a man whom he wished to enlist that, after the South had been conquered, they would turn to and thresh Great Britain. It may be said, and likely with truth, that this man had no authority to use any such language. But it is yet one of those straws which show the feeling of men of his class. Loyal British subjects, who do not entertain doubts as to the allegi

...ed at Tipton, is exciting a good deal of attention just now. She is...
...Ohio. A short time since, wearing a gent's military suit, mounted, and came as a bearer of dispatches from FREMONT to Gen. MCKINSTRY. It is said that she takes great interest in the discipline and control of the regiment, having the head in her reins, threatening the horse-whip to one, the scoldings to another, as fancy or the necessities of the occasion may dictate. She has, I believe, devoted more or less attention to the mysteries of the stars, and the recovery of lost sweethearts, as will be shown by reference to the advertising columns of any of the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers. Under such command, it cannot be but that the First Missouri Cavalry will move with great success.

Rebel Col. H. De Baron, Provost Marshal at Tipton, who shot a German last week, has been tried by court-martial and acquitted. I am sorry to say that the shooting of a German is a matter of the smallest possible moment among many of our officers—in fact, there is a feeling being engendered, by a persistent course of abuse toward these soldiers, that in time will become of a most serious character. They form a large part of the army, their officers are generally gentlemen and soldiers, and the avidity with which they have taken up arms in defence of their adopted country entitles them to anything but the contempt and ill treatment to which they are so frequently subjected.

When the Missourians will move, I cannot even guess—possibly not within a week at the very least.

GALWAY.

PRICE OFFERS FREMONT BATTLE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 15.

A messenger arrived from FREMONT's headquarters at Warsaw, last evening, having ridden all night, and reached Syracuse yesterday morning, with dispatches from FREMONT to Gen. MCKINSTRY.

It was reported that PRICE had made a stand in Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with 20,000 well-armed and drilled Confederate troops, and a large force of irregular militia.

On the arrival of FREMONT at Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage was lined with the horsemen of the enemy. These were dispersed by a few rounds of cannister. FREMONT had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge when the messenger left, and it was supposed his forces would be over the river on Wednesday night or yesterday morning. FREMONT was determined to push on with the utmost vigor, and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force them to fight.

The dispatches to MCKINSTRY were supposed to urge him and HUNTER to follow the enemy without the slightest unnecessary delay. Both of these Generals had commenced moving forwards, but for want of transportation were considerably impeded. MCKINSTRY's force was a most effective body of men, consisting of the First Nebraska, the Sixth and Eighth Iowa, the St. Louis Irish Brigade, under Col. STEVENSON, who swear if they only had a priest for a chaplain they would not fear Hell nor the devil; also five companies of the First and Second regular infantry, Capt. FOSTER's Independent Cavalry, Fourth United States Cavalry, the Merrill Horse, and Lieut.-Col. TOTTEN's four batteries of artillery. Gen. STURGIS' command, from Kansas City, was expected momentarily to make a junction with the foregoing.

MCKINSTRY enforces the strightest discipline, having four drills per day. Full confidence in each other was entertained by officers and men. They were extremely anxious for a brush with the enemy.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT NEAR IRONTON.

RETREAT OF THE NATIONALS—ALARM AT PILOT KNOB—AN EXPECTED BATTLE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 15.

Information of a reliable character reached this city last night to the effect that yesterday a large body of rebels, numbering about 6,000 men, in command of JEFF. THOMPSON, advanced upon a Federal detachment of 900 troops, under Col. MILLS, at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle.

A desperate conflict ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides.

The Federals, overpowered by numbers, had at latest accounts, fallen back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob.

At Pilot Knob considerable alarm existed, and Col. CARLIN was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point.

An attack was thought to be inevitable last night, but will not probably take place until to-day.

The Wisconsin regiment which left here on Wednesday, arrived safely at Ironton yesterday.

A battery of the First Missouri Light Artillery, under command of Major SCHOFIELD, started from this city yesterday, and will probably reach Pilot Knob this morning.

The rebels had not destroyed any more of the bridges.

The Big River Bridge is being rapidly rebuilt.

This news comes to us in a manner which leaves no doubt of its general correctness. We have had no information of so large a body of Federal troops being thrown out, as is stated in this report, towards the supposed locality of JEFF THOMPSON and his band; and we think in that respect there may be some exaggeration.

The arrival of the Eighth Wisconsin will make the force at the knoll a little over three thousand. They have the advantage of some heavy guns and a strong position; but on the other hand, the troops, it will be remembered, are fresh, and not well disciplined. If Major SCHOFIELD and his battery are permitted to pass through without detention we shall rely greatly upon the assistance which he will be able to render the officer in command, Col. CARLIN.

The Position of General Houston.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday last contains a letter from SAM. HOUSTON, dated September 18, which was written for the purpose of defining his position, and in answer to an article which he saw in the New-York *Herald*, about the 15th or 16th of August, which states that General HOUSTON has no sympathy with the rebellion. In reply to this he says:

"Previous to the act of secession by Texas, and whilst the measure was one of argument and opinion, my opposition to it was open and avowed, and my opposition to the acts of the Convention was not concealed, but on all becoming occasions fully expressed, nor did I cease that expression of opposition to the measure of secession until the people acquiesced in it, when I, as one of them, unhesitatingly assented to this conclusion; since which time I have attempted to throw no impediment in the way of this action, but on the contrary, have performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy. This was doing no more than what became me, for I have lived and acted upon the principle that all public officers should obey the will of their constituents, and all private citizens support the Government which secures to them their liberties.

While the Convention was in session, I presented a communication to the Legislature, accompanying resolutions forwarded to me by the Executive of Tennessee, on the subject of coercion, in which I denounced, unqualifiedly, such a measure of Federal policy. Since then my opinion has undergone no change.

* * * * * * *

Had I been disposed to involve Texas in civil war, I had it in my power, for I was tendered the aid of seventy thousand men, and means to sustain myself in Texas, by adhering to the Union; but this I rejected, and, in return for the offer, I gave my advice to the Federal Government that I wanted no money, I desired no office, and wished for no troops; but, if Mr. LINCOLN was wise, and wished to confer a benefit upon the country, he would evacuate Forts Pickens and Sumter, recall all the Federal troops from Texas, and not take the council of such a man as Gen. SCOTT, or his Administration would be disgraced. Notwithstanding this, when my message was reported to Mr. LINCOLN by his own messenger, it appeared that he did not believe that his agent had been faithful in the discharge of his trust in reporting my opinion. So strong was this belief, that he immediately resolved to send another messenger and troops to the South.

* * * *

My only son—above the years of childhood, and he is only a stripling of eighteen—attached himself to the first company that was raised in the neighborhood; he has been mustered into service for during the war, and is discharging the duties of a soldier, equipped to meet the enemies of the Southern Confederacy; and, in addition to this, no less than four nephews have enlisted for during the war, and are now on their march to Virginia. I might cite these as evidences in vindication of myself, if I chose so to do. But such is not the object; it is merely done for the gratification of boasting a little, and to let those who were most forward in secession see whether they have done more than I have, and am willing to do, for the Southern Confederacy. And more than this, I have three other nephews who have been in Virginia, from the commencement of the war, with the other Southern troops.

The time has been when there was a powerful Union sentiment in Texas, and a willingness on the part of many true patriots to give Mr. LINCOLN a fair trial in the administration of the Federal Government.

* * * These times have passed by. If there is any Union sentiment in Texas now, I am not apprised of it.

When the millions of Persia invaded Greece, the Spartans were not more united in defence of their country and liberties than is Texas united in support of the Southern Confederacy."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1393, 957, 1325, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1410, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1009, 1337, 839, 1346, 1365, 1199, 1267. *Part II.*—Nos. 546, 624, 1154, 1199, 1210, 1234, 984, 1154, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 102, 116. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 236, 460, 461, 462, 463, 456½, 195, 220, 240, 270½, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 479.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2205, 2348, 2365, 863, 2261, 2311, 2377, 2383, 2387, 2389, 2391, *Part II.*—Nos. 2388, 2394, 2426, 2428, 2440, 2454, [illegible]

...Pleas.—General Term.

The Nineteenth Ward School Case—Qualifications.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel. Thomas Crimmins et al. vs. Thomas McManus et al.—The relators brought their action to set aside the election of the defendants to the office of Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward. The relators claimed that, by the exclusion of certain ballots cast for them, because of their being headed for "Trustees of Public Schools," instead of "Trustees of Common Schools," the term of the statute, they were defeated. Also, that certain votes were rejected because they were not indorsed "School Officers, No. 10." Had these been received by the District Canvassers the plaintiffs claim they would have been elected. They further alleged that one of the defendants acted as Inspector of Election in his District, and that his election was thus vitiated. The case was stated in the TIMES fully, May 9, 1861. The following is the opinion of the General Term in the case:

By the Court: LEONARD, J.—1. The defendant Gallagher, being a candidate for the office of Trustee of Common Schools in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, at the December City Election, 1860, his office as an Inspector of Elections for the Second District in that Ward became vacant. Such is the direction of the Act of 1857, chap. 294, Sess. Laws, vol. 1. There is nothing in the Act of 1860, (chap. 246, Sess. L.,) inconsistent with that provision in the Act of 1857, and it is still in force.

Two Inspectors of Election may act, however. (1 R. S., 422, sec. 13, 5th Ed.)

It was irregular for Gallagher to act as an Inspector at that election. There were, nevertheless, two lawful Inspectors, and by the statutory provision referred to, they were competent to act without Mr. Gallagher.

It might be considered that public policy requires that the votes cast for Mr. GALLAGHER, at the election district where he acted as an Inspector, should not be counted in his favor, but it is not necessary to decide that question, as will be subsequently seen. So far as the question affects the defendant MCMANUS, the public policy which prohibits voters from being disfranchised, must prevail, in the absence of fraud, or the violation of express statutes affecting the result, or rendering the votes or the election nugatory. True, Gallagher was not an Inspector, either *de facto* or *de jure*. His office was vacant during the whole day of the election. That fact did not render the proceedings of the other two Inspectors, or the ballots of the voters invalid.

It was held in the People *vs.* Cook, (4 Selden, 69,) that the election was valid; although four Inspectors acted part of the time, one of whom was necessarily wholly unauthorized to act.

There was no fraud alleged or proved in respect to proceedings at the said election district; nothing to show that the result of the election was in any respect affected by the conduct of the Inspectors.

In my opinion the ret... on the Second District were properly receive... ly, so far as Mr. McManus is concerned.

If the votes in the Third and Fourth Election Districts of the said Ward, which were headed or designated for "Trustees of *Public* Schools," instead of *Common* Schools, as the office is called in the statute, had been allowed for the relators, one of them—Schaefer—would not have a majority over the defendant McManus.

There were two candidates only to be elected. Those two candidates having the largest number of legal votes were the persons elected.

The verdict is in favor of both the relators, and against both the defendants. It cannot be upheld, even if the views of the counsel for the relators are correct in respect to the votes in the Third and Fourth Districts, above referred to. The addition of these votes to those allowed would elect the relator Crimmins, but not Schaefer. The defendant McManus is entitled to his office, and the verdict, as against him, is erroneous, without reference to the technical question whether one action can be maintained in behalf of two claimants, each demanding separate and distinct offices. This may be, however, a question of pleading, and then, if irregular, can perhaps be amended.

It was erroneous to direct a verdict for both plaintiffs against both defendants.

Assuming that a trial may be had hereafter involving the questions arising on the votes of the Third and Fourth Election Districts, it is important that the views of the General Term thereon should be had.

We consider that the intention of the voters was distinctly manifested by the ballots which were cast for Trustees of Public Schools.

There were no Trustees to be voted for at that election, except Trustees of Common Schools.

The voter cast his ballot for Trustees of Public Schools. There was no officer having exactly that name to be voted for, but there were Trustees of Schools distinctly indicated on the ballot, and no other officer called a Trustee was then to be elected.

We think as matter of law the relators were entitled to those votes, and that the intention of the voter was not here a question of fact for the jury, but of law for the Court. (The People *vs.* Cook, 4 Selden, 73, 74, 75, &c.)

The statute requiring the ballots to be indorsed in a particular manner is directory only, and not imperative. There is no nullifying clause in case the direction of the statute in this respect be omitted. (The People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barb. R., 290, 291, 292 and 293.)

There being no evidence to show that the relators were ever notified of their election to office, the Judge at the trial correctly held that the objection that they had not taken the oath of office was not tenable.

There must be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

D. B. Taylor for relators; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Gould.

Heidenheimer vs. *Heidenheimer.*—Divorce granted.

Powers vs. *Powers.*—Divorce granted—custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Hutter, et al., vs. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment for the defendant ordered.

Levy, &c., vs. *Kelly, Sheriff.*—Order to be settled on notice.

Bruce vs. *Bronson.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, with liberty to renew on further papers.

Davis vs. *Duffie.*—Motion denied.

Obituary.

At his residence in this city, on the 16th October, in the 43d year of his age, in calmness, after a lingering illness, JOHN A. BROWNLEE departed this life.

His death has made a "great vacancy" in our society. The large concourse of citizens which followed his remains to the grave, attests the deep impression made upon our people by his loss.

Few men have lived in our midst who shared so largely the affection and esteem of all classes of our citizens. His life was active, enterprising and useful. Imbued with large public spirit he imparted it to others, and dedicated much of his energy to the advancement of public measures. In the marts of trade, in the councils of finance, as in the broader fields of patriotic labor, he was always active and efficient, and, amid all vicissitudes, preserved untarnished the honor of the merchant and the man. Many will miss his unostentatious and unstinted generosity. But the beauty of his life was best seen in the social principle which animated it. He left no enemy behind when he left us. He joined to the energy and enterprise which made him a successful merchant and public benefactor, the softer qualities which inspire love.

His love for the beautiful was intense. His mansion, now draped in mourning and filled with sorrow, attests the refinement and delicacy of his taste. He surrounded himself in the inner life of his home with the monuments of successful art, of which he was a liberal patron.

No contact with the outer world could dim for a moment that "soft green of the soul," on which the eyes of affection and friendship love to dwell.

We dare not enter the sacred portals where Grief, in the persons of wife and children, keeps her vigils, further than to say to the orphan mourners, "Your father inherited the virtues of his ancestry, and he leaves the legacy unimpaired to his children."

—*St. Louis Republican.* U. W

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
FROM AMERICA.			
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....6 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 21,
A large and beautiful assortment of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MERINOS.
Large lot, well assorted in colors.
At 50 and 60 cents per yard,
Much under cost of importation.
Other qualities equally low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FALL CLOAKS,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
Two Thousand Pairs of
LACE CURTAINS,
In new and elegant designs, varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Of every description, at
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PLAID SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS—WORTH 75 CENTS.
Brocade Silks at 75 cents, worth $1.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION
In the price of
RICH SILKS.
Silks at $2 50, reduced to $2.
Silks at $3, reduced to $2 50.
Silks at $4, reduced to $3.
Silks at $5 and $6, reduced to $4.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,
Including all the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON SHAPES,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL
AND TRIMMING
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to their
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL,
300 CASES CHOICE STYLES,
Including many
DECIDED BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
LAMBS WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Lambs Wool, Merino and Cotton Half Hose.
Army and Navy Flannel Overshirts.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
Kid, Buck, Beaver and Cloth Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks and Suspenders.
I have now in store a large and choice stock of the above goods, which will be offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
MERINO UNDER-VESTS and DRAWERS.
MERINO, SILK and COTTON HOSE.
HOODS, KNIT GAITERS, SONTAGS,
BALMORAL HOSE, (for skating.)
KID, SILK and WOOLEN GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITS.
All new and fresh goods, and at prices to suit the times.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

MISSES' AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
MERINO and COTTON HOSE and HALF-HOSE.
HOODS, LEGGINS, SONTAGS and MITTENS.
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, &c.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New York Hotel.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.,
Two doors from 14th-st.,
MONDAY, Oct. 21,
Will open, from Cash Auctions,
3,000 SWISS and SCOTCH COLLARS, 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s.
2,000 INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS,
From Cash Auctions, 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s. and $2.
INVOICE LADIES' HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS,
1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. to $1.
FROM CASH AUCTIONS.
INVOICE SCARLET HAT RIBBONS, MAGENTA DO.,
Fine quality of goods, selling at 2s. a yard.
Direct from manufacturer, an
Invoice of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' FELT and BEAVER HATS,
All the latest shapes.
JOB LOT—LADIES' EMBROIDERED LINEN and MUSLIN UNDER CLOTHING, half the cost of importation.
JOB LOT—INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS, half the cost of importation.
JOB LOT—NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, FULL LENGTH, 10s., 12s. and 20s. a pair.
JOB LOT—1,000 dozen Large Size LINEN TOWELS, 14s.—cost $2 50 a dozen to import.
JOB LOT—BATHING TOWELS, 2s., usual price 4s.
JOB LOT—3,000 Pieces FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN, 1s. 6d. and 2s.—usual price 4s. and 6s.
JOB LOT—LINEN DOYLIES, 4s. a dozen. LINEN NAPKINS, half price. HOSIERY, &c. Full line.
Now opening. Full line BALMORAL SKIRTS.
N. B.—Opening new invoice of our CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.
An immense Stock of
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
to be cleared off immediately
REGARDLESS OF COST.
1,500 French Jaconet and Linen Embroidered Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c. and 70c.—just half the original prices.
500 French Jaconet Sets, 75c. and $1 25—regular prices $1 75, $2 25, $3.
550 French Embroidered Swiss Sets, $1, $1 50 and $2—regular prices $2, $3 50, $4 50.
400 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Laces, $4—regular price $8.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
The ladies have now a splendid chance to secure first-class Embroideries at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

AT EMBERSON'S, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.—Received from auction, the finest quality of Paris kid gloves, of the celebrated houses of Jouvin, Maillard and Rouillon, of Paris, with embroidered backs, rosettes and buttons, in all colors, at 75c. and 88c. per pair. A fine assortment of real lace sets, veils and laces, rich bonnet and sash ribbons.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
STOCKS,
TIES, ETC.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
HEAVY WOOL AND SILK UNDERWEAR.
GYMNASTIC GOODS.
A large and fashionable variety of the above goods, in styles and prices without competition, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS.
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

EXCELLENT FURNISHING GOODS
FOR CHILDREN.
KNIT HOODS,
CLOAKS,
CAPS,
GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT MITTENS.
A large and excellent variety of the above goods, many styles of which are entirely new, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF PARIS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN RICH LYONS VELVET,
Just received ex *Arabia*,
Will be opened for inspection on
MONDAY, OCT. 21.
Also,
ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES,
52 inches deep, for $8
54 inches deep, for 10
56 inches deep, handsomely trimmed 12
56 inches deep 14
56 inches deep 16
56 inches deep 18
56 inches deep 20
AT THE
UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
Opposite Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.
GEO. CAREY.
W. B. MCKENZIE, Superintendent. Proprietor.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.
All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES.
HOODS,
SONTAGS,
KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
WOOL SLEEVES,
KNIT SKIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
SILK, MERINO AND WOOL
STOCKINGS.
A large and beautiful variety of the above goods—many styles entirely new—will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
And FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction, and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT PARIS
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND CAPELLAS,
IN FRENCH AND INDIA SILKS,
Will be opened for the inspection of ladies,
On MONDAY, Oct. 21,
At the UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MCKENZIE, Superintendent. GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.

AT No. 375 BROADWAY.
THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—A SPLENDID stock, for Fall and Winter wear, now on hand, at very low prices.
Water-proof Cloaks, only $5 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

A NEW STOCK OF BLACK LACES, veils, coiffeurs, barbes, &c., just opened; also a general assortment of rich laces, of every description, in collars, sets, coiffeurs, barbes, capes, and Laces. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open more of those cheap
ENGLISH, MERRIMACK, AND OTHER STYLES OF PRINTS,
Fast colors, only 9 cents per yard.
Also, a large addition to the
4-4 CHINTZ PRINTS,
Fast colors, only 12½ cents per yard.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINER GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Are prepared to offer great inducements in
LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, DAMASK,
LINEN CLOTHS and NAPKINS, FLANNELS,
DRAPERY,
and a great variety of
FAMILY DRY GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail a large addition to their stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, VELOURS, OTTOMANS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
purchased at the recent auction sales, at much
LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

LARGE ADDITIONS
Will be made on MONDAY, Oct. 21, to our
POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS,
At 75 cents and $1 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
Silk and Merino Under-garments.
Cotton, Merino and Silk Hose and Half Hose.
Alexander's celebrated Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.
Plain and Embroidered Bosoms, Handkerchiefs,
Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of
French Cambric Breakfast Sets,
Embroidered Yokes, Collars and Cuffs, Petticoats, &c., &c.,
Just received per steamer *Asia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 RICH DELAINE ROBES,
DOLLFUS MIEGS & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRINTING IN ELEGANT DESIGNS,
18 and 19 yards each, only $8 the Robe.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, PRICE AND QUALITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
AND TAFFETAS,
Extra quality, in all the most fashionable shades.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

100 PIECES PARIS PRINTED
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
Small neat patterns,
At 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.
The special attention of families, requiring Mourning Goods, is respectfully called to our large and desirable Stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c., &c. Our stock embraces every article desirable for deep and second mourning. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Dressmaking executed in the best style with promptness.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF MIDDLE AGE, WITHOUT family, in good circumstances, well educated and highly respectable, wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a lady of good social position, of undoubted integrity, tolerably good looking, and having some pecuniary means. The latter would remain under her own control. Any lady fulfilling these conditions and replying in sincerity will meet with the most respectful and honorable attention. Address EDWARD ENFIELD, New-York City, Station D, Bible House.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

A NEW QUADRILLE, BY T. HILLGROVE, Teacher of Dancing, Academy No. 20, 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets, mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 23d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

HOUSES &

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—P. P.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Government advices from Europe by the last mail represent the public sentiment as growing decidedly in favor of the United States. Even the English advices, it is stated, are much improved in character.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is taking all necessary measures to inform himself of the exact meaning of the recent rebel movements. Yesterday morning he accompanied a heavy detachment from Gen. SMITH'S Division, with portions of Mott's and Ayer's batteries, companies of the Fifth regular cavalry, and Col. FRIEDMANN'S Philadelphia cavalry, which advanced toward Fairfax Court-house on a reconnoissance. He proceeded as far as Flint Hill, only two and a-half miles this side of the village, and which overlooks it. The pickets of the enemy were discovered in considerable force—indicating that a large body was not far distant. On Friday a reconnoissance was pushed towards Occoquan, taking the telegraph road as far as Acatink Creek, and parties were sent to Acatink, Pohick, and on the road leading up the Ocatink. The latter encountered the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back and gave the alarm, and the long roll was beaten at the rebel camp on the other side of the Acatink Creek. This reconnoissance established the fact that there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the Potomac, above the Occoquan River. Another important reconnoissance was made on Saturday in the direction of Leesburg, the result of which is not yet known. Gen. MCCALL, with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, together with cavalry and artillery, was engaged in the service. He was last heard from at Drainesville, about ten miles from Prospect Hill and fifteen from Leesburgh, which point he had reached without opposition.

The rebels were yesterday reported to have adopted another expedient for obstructing the navigation of the Lower Potomac. It was believed they had stretched a chain across the channel at Pasawamsic Creek, or placed some other temporary obstruction there, as when the *Resolute*, with the schooners *Fairfax* and *Lady Ann* in tow, passed up on Saturday, the *Fairfax* broke loose and drifted toward the shore, when the rebels in boats started out and captured her, the *Resolute* at the same time being fired upon by the shore battery, and being unable to render any assistance to the *Fairfax*, which was heavily loaded with hay. The *Resolute* finally proceeded, with the other schooner, after remaining as a target for the batteries for upwards of an hour, during which time about a hundred and fifty shot and shell were fired at her. She, as well as the *Lady Ann*, was struck several times but no one on board was injured. The report gained currency that the accident was caused by a chain stretched across the channel, but it proved to be untrue. It is difficult to imagine how a chain of sufficient strength to stop the progress of a steamer, could be stretched across the river without the knowledge of some one of the flotilla. Yesterday the rebels appeared to be in a somewhat more amiable mood, as they allowed some forty-one vessels to pass up, only one of whom they fired at.

Our correspondent, writing from Syracuse, Mo., on the 14th, gives an interesting *resumé* of the events of the previous fortnight. He deplores the delay of FREMONT'S army at Tipton, and thinks it highly improbable that PRICE will be overtaken. Since this letter was written, however, we have received the telegraphic announcement that PRICE, having crossed the Osage, had halted with the object of giving FREMONT battle. This intelligence is further confirmed by accounts in the St. Louis journals. According to the *Democrat* of that city, PRICE had made a stand in Cedar County, twenty-five miles from Osceola, with 20,000 well armed and drilled Confederate troops, and a large force of irregular militia. The same paper confirms the report, previously received, that FREMONT reached the Osage on Tuesday last, and, having commenced immediately to lay a pontoon bridge, it was believed that the whole army would have crossed by Wednesday night or Thursday morning. MCKINSTRY, who was at Syracuse on the day that our correspondent writes, has since commenced to move forward, but he is greatly impeded for want of transportation. Our correspondent gives a formal contradiction, on his personal knowledge, to the injurious slanders that have been circulated against Gen. STURGIS. That officer's command from Kansas city, has, by this time, effected a junction with the main body under FREMONT.

Our latest dispatch from Missouri, dated at Syracuse yesterday, report that Gen. FREMONT was still at Warsaw on Friday night, and that the pontoon bridge was nearly completed, Gen. SIEGEL'S Division having already crossed the river. If the report is to be relied upon, PRICE, instead of remaining twenty-five miles from Osceola, had effected a junction with BEN. MCCULLOCH, moved up to Osceola, and fortified that town with the intention of making a stand against FREMONT there. Other reports state that Gen. JOHNSTON has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property—meaning slaves—from the State. Whether JOHNSTON is to supersede PRICE is not stated.

A dispatch, received late last night, from Jefferson City, informs us that Lexington is again in the hands of the National forces, the rebel garrison having been surprised and put to flight. The city s represented to be in a most deplorable condition.

Acting Brig.-Gen. WYMAN, who left Rolla several days ago with about twenty-five hundred men, is said to have dispersed a large body of rebels at Lynn Creek, killing a considerable number, taking about two hundred prisoners, and capturing eighteen loads of goods, of which they had robbed a mercantile house.

Reports from Southeast Missouri now inform us that the rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day, were not a part of JEFF. THOMPSON'S forces, as at first reported, but marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. François Counties, numbering about six hundred. JEFF. THOMPSON, it is stated, has not been in that region for some time. Fifty men of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, under Gen. LIPPINCOTT, encountered the bridge-burning force two miles below the river, and cut their way through them with a loss of seven men taken prisoners. In the engagement on the 17th, below Ironton, reported a day or two ago, the rebels are known to have lost thirty-six killed and wounded, and probably many more, while the National loss was but ten wounded—one mortally. The rebel force was about two thousand, and was thought to be the advance guard of a much larger body. It was made up of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas troops.

The Missouri *Democrat* gives some details of the conflict near Ironton, Mo., where some 800 National troops were obliged to retreat before a very superior rebel force—numbering, it is said, about 6,000 men. The latter were under the command of JEFF. THOMPSON. Our troops were commanded by Colonel MILLS. In spite of the great disadvantage under which they labored, the Nationals maintained the contest with great spirit and many were killed on both sides; but, over powered by numbers, they were compelled to fall back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy. According to the latest information received by the *Democrat*, the Nationals were still retreating towards Pilot Knob, where considerable alarm existed. Col. CASLIN at that point was making every preparation for a struggle that seemed impending. Including the reinforcements sent previously from St. Louis, the force under Col. CASLIN reaches three thousand, but the men, it is said, are fresh and not yet well disciplined.

An important correspondence has passed between Lord LYONS, the British Minister, and Secretary SEWARD, relative to the rights of British subjects during the pendency of the rebellion Lord LYONS, referring to the case of Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMIE, who were arrested and subsequently released, terms this proceeding an arbitrary one, and states that the British Government is much concerned about the matter, and regards it as requiring serious consideration. Secretary SEWARD, in his reply, after detailing the circumstances of the arrest, states that the proceedings were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities, and not until after the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act to any extent deemed necessary by the exigencies of the State. For the exercise of his discretion in this respect, the President is responsible before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable, also, to the judgment of his countrymen. The safety of the whole people has, in the present emergency, become the supreme law, and all classes alike must acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes; and, while the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown is not questioned, it can hardly be expected that the President will accept *their* explanation of the Constitution of the United States. He must be allowed, therefore, to interpret it in a manner which will enable him to execute his great trust with the most complete success, under the sanction of the highest authority of our own country, and sustained by the general consent of the people.

The advices by the *Etna*, whose arrival is announced elsewhere, inform us of a report that Prince NAPOLEON, at present on a tour of observation in this country, has transmitted to the French Emperor an important State paper relating to American affairs. The character of the paper is at present unknown, but it will probably have much to do in determining the future course of the French Government. Mr. LINDSAY had made another speech, in which he strongly urged the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the North and the South. With reference to Mexican affairs, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to a memorial, discouraged the idea of interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, but said that the British Government would exercise the right of requiring security for persons and property, and for the fulfillment of engagements. The French Government, it is stated, was about to issue orders for the preparation of the fleet for Mexico. Dr. RUSSELL has another letter in the London *Times*, mainly devoted to the discussion of affairs in Maryland.

Much feeling was created in Boston when it became known that United States Quartermaster THOMAS, who left that city in the *Niagara*, had been furnished with letters of credit amounting to five millions pounds sterling, for the purchase of army clothing in England. The Board of Trade and the Committee of Associated Banks immediately held meetings, and protested against the proceeding in the most earnest manner. It was rumored last night that the Government, in consequence of this protest, had countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax or Cape Race, at which latter point the *Niagara* probably called last night.

A number of contradictory statements have recently appeared with reference to the position of JOHN ROSS, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The matter is perhaps set at rest by a letter which is published in the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*. It purports to be written by JOHN ROSS himself to Major CLARK, Acting Quartermaster of the Confederate army, to be handed to BEN MCCULLOCH. It states that at the mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees, held at Tahlequa on the 21st of August, they with marked unanimity declared their adherence to the rebel cause, and gave their authorities power to negotiate an alliance. In view of this action, the letter states, a regiment of mounted men was to be immediately raised to meet any emergency which might arise. The character of the letter leads us to doubt its genuineness,—especially as authoritative intelligence of a contrary nature has been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th inst., with four days' later European news, passed Cape Race on Friday night, and her advices, which are generally unimportant, were briefly given in yesterday's TIMES. The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for two days had been thirty thousand bales, at firm prices. In Breadstuffs there was an upward tendency, and Provisions were quiet but steady. The English funds continued rather flat, Consols being quoted at 92¼@93.

The King of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON—arriving on the 6th and leaving on the 8th. The meeting was friendly, but appears to have been of no political significance. The King of Holland was expected to visit France on the 12th. The high price of bread continued to claim serious attention in Paris, and the Government had given assurances that the price should go no higher. The Paris Bourse was dull.

Affairs in Italy and Hungary remained without change. GARIBALDI, it is stated, had left Caprera, but his destination was unknown. The misunderstanding between the Spanish and Italian Governments had been amicably arranged.

By the way of Russia, we hear of the death of the Emperor of China.

By the Pony Express, which passed through Great Salt Lake City on the 17th inst., we receive advices from San Francisco to the 12th. The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama on the 11th, with the mails and passengers for this City, and $1,864,000 in treasure. Among the passengers is Gen. W. H. HALLECK, of the regular army. No change of consequence is noted in the San Francisco markets. The brig *Providence*, while on a voyage from San Francisco to Victoria, foundered at sea on the 15th ult., and the cargo, in which several San Francisco merchants were heavily interested, was totally lost. Later news is received from Oregon, but it is not important. From the Sandwich Islands we learn that the Hawaiian Government has declared strict neutrality in the prevailing war in the United States, and has decreed that privateers shall not enter any of the Sandwich Island harbors. The Hawaiian *Advertiser* gives currency to a rumor that the French Government has made certain demands on the Government of the Islands, which may lead to serious trouble. The exact nature of the demand is not known.

JOHN E. NEWPORT, Esq., of Philadelphia, recently appointed by President LINCOLN United States Consul for Turks Island, arrived at Grand Cay September 24, and on October 1 entered on his duties.

The State Convention of Missouri has adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature in 1862—it having been decided to postpone the State election until then.

It is stated that it has been decided by Secretary CHASE, with the assistance of experts, that *green* teas are manufactured articles, and coming from other than places of growth, must pay twenty-five per cent. duty. The manufacture consists in the coloring process, from which black teas are exempt.

The amount of grain, including flour reduced to grain, shipped from Chicago during the month of September, amounts to 8,450,000 bushels. This is the largest quantity of grain ever shipped from Chicago in any single month, the excess being about 2,000,000.

The Pontoon Bridge at Paducah is gone. The river has risen lately from ten to fifteen feet, and with such rapidity as to break up and carry away the bridge. It is said to be lodged somewhere between there and Cairo.

Indiana disputes the statement that New-Hampshire is the first State that has her full quota of volunteers in actual service. Indiana, whose quota is 34,000, has 32 regiments of infantry, of 1,048 men each; one regiment of cavalry; fourteen companies, of 1,153 men; three batteries, of 156 men each, and one of a hundred men, making an aggregate of 35,357 men in actual service. In addition to this, there are six regiments now ready for the field, as soon as arms can be procured, and sixteen more organized and rapidly filling up.

The voters of Hon. JOHN F. POTTER'S district, in Wisconsin have raised a legion, to be called Lander's Body Guard, and have made application to Gen. LANDER that this corps be attached to his brigade, in honor of his gallant conduct in the Potter and Pryor affair. Gen. LANDER acknowledges the compliment, and replies that while he would like to have the legion attached as a portion of his command, that he does not believe in body guards.

On Saturday afternoon last, ROBERT T. STEELE, clerk in the house of Messrs. PATTEN & Co., while gunning in Jamaica Bay, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. The deceased was 21 years old.

The week closed on the Stock Exchange on lower prices than the week before, although a heavy intermediate speculation had been carried on at higher figures. There was no Second Board on Saturday, but a large Street business was done in the afternoon, both for cash and on 30 day options, the market finally closing steady. Exchange 107⅛@107⅜. The disbursements of the Government Sub-Treasury were between four and five millions, the main portion going directly into the City Banks in gold.

Less extensive transactions were reported in Flour and Wheat on Saturday. Private advices from France were somewhat discouraging to export buyers. Prices declined slightly. Corn was in lively demand, and was a shade dearer. Oats were actively sought after, and were decidedly higher. Government purchases, recently, have been heavy. Groceries, Cotton, Fish, Candles, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were quiet. Pork and Lard were more sought after, as were also Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine. North River Hay, Manilla Hemp, new Hops, Whisky, Tallow, and Tobacco were in fair request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 514 vessels of all classes in port.

CITY POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The various organizations which profess to aim at a common object—the rigorous prosecution of the war and a purification of our political machinery, seem to be making some progress towards a union of their forces; but they have yet a good deal to do if they hope for success. The old parties cling with a tenacity which seems unaccountable to their distinctive organizations, and evince as little inclination to surrender personal preferences as if they were certain of success by their own unaided efforts. They must act upon a wiser estimate of circumstances if they hope to maintain themselves either now or in the future. No matter what the leaders of old parties may think,—the old parties themselves are substantially dead. They have died with the issues which created them,—and the new issues coming up will create the parties which are to succeed them. The men who act together now will be very likely to act together hereafter,—especially if they come together in a spirit of concession and fair dealing. It will be well for the various parties who are trying each to maintain its own ground without regard to others, to bear this in mind.

The Correspondence between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward.

The correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lord LYONS, in reference to arrests and imprisonment of British subjects, is most timely, and is calculated to exert the most happy influence, not only over the public mind of this country, but in maintaining the existing harmony of our relations with all European powers; for the letter of Mr. SEWARD exhausts the whole subject it discusses; places the action of our Government on grounds entirely unassailable, and is in effect addressed to every foreign court. The courteousness of tone on both sides will tend to relieve any apprehension our people might entertain, in this emergency, of unwelcome interference on the part of Great Britain. The letter of Mr. SEWARD, both in its spirit, and in the facts it states, must be a satisfactory answer to the remonstrance, while in its tone and argument it has greatly the advantage of the British Minister. It shows that not the slightest ground of complaint existed; that the persons temporarily imprisoned were arrested in a strictly regular manner, upon sufficient reason, and were discharged as soon as their cases could be inquired into. At the time of their arrests our Government had no knowledge whatever of their being British subjects, and only applied to them the *régime* to which every American citizen, violating our laws or incurring reasonable suspicion, may be subject.

The cause of complaint being thus promptly met and disposed of, Mr. SEWARD proceeds to the gratuitous portion of Lord LYONS' letter, in which he assumes *that the English construction of our Constitution must be the law of the action of our Government under it!* This, with the palpable ignorance which the British dispatch displayed both of our Constitution, and the distribution it makes of powers to the different branches of Government, might have properly been a subject of satire, at which that Government could not reasonably have taken offence. It is really incredible how difficult it is for that Nation to penetrate the character of our own or its institutions. Mr. SEWARD, however, took the more judicious and dignified course of stating, in a lucid and truly masterly manner, the authority vested in the President by the Constitution; and of showing that the acts complained of were strictly in accordance with this authority, although they are necessarily functions or attributes of a chief Executive, by virtue of the law of self-preservation. The duty of the President is to save the Government from being overthrown; and were the writ of *habeas corpus* to remain in full force till Congress could act, he might be rendered utterly powerless till it was too late to offer resistance to rebellion. It is a life and death struggle, in which a resort to the extremest measures may become the highest of duties. It may seem hard to imprison an individual, but it is harder for a nation to be destroyed. If foreigners come among us, they must share not only in our good fortune, but in the calamities which the rebellion has caused; and if they are found tampering with or encouraging it, they must be prepared to pay the penalty due to the gravest offenses against society.

Nothing could be more timely than Mr. SEWARD'S letter, nor could our case be more strongly and satisfactorily stated. His argument in reference to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* will become the judgment of the country, from which no one will have the hardihood to appeal. It will have equal force abroad. The argument will be admitted to be unanswerable, while the action of our Government under the construction it has assumed for our Constitution, will be regarded rather a matter of censure for its moderation than severity. It tried every peaceful expedient till the utter folly of all these were seen. It is now well convinced that it has the most implacable of all enemies to deal with, and must meet treachery by promptness, and be merciful to the many by the certainty of its punishments to the few.

The heart of our people will reëcho Mr. SEWARD'S masterly presentation of this subject. He has touched a chord that will vibrate through the nation, assuring it of harmony at home, and of the respect and strict impartiality, if not the kind offices of other nations. It is a great victory, because it lays deep and broad the foundations for the speedy success of our cause.

The Rebel Blockade of the Potomac.

When it was pointed out in this journal three weeks ago that the rebels, through their batteries along the Potomac, were rapidly getting control of water-way to the Capital, we were met with the hue and cry of being an alarmist. The enemy having quietly completed his work, has commenced felling the trees in front of his operations, and revealed the fact that the entire distance from Quantico Creek to Chopowamsic Creek is literally enfiladed with miles of batteries! It is now beyond question that the Potomac can be effectually closed to our vessels whenever the rebels choose to exercise their power. Transports do, indeed, pass up at night under cover of the darkness or a favoring fog, and our war vessels, sandwiched between a couple of hay-barges, manage to escape the raking fire—such are the humiliating dodges to which we are compelled to resort! Since the attack on the *Seminole* on Monday last, transit has in great measure stopped, and *one hundred* vessels are reported lying below the Evansport battery by Occoquan Creek, not daring to pass up without convoy!

Let us rehearse a few of the more recent instances of rebel triumph on the Potomac. On Monday the steamship *Seminole*, on her passage from Washington to Old Point Comfort, when passing near Shipping Point, was opened on with shot and shell from three batteries, which kept up a raking fire for three-quarters of an hour. She was struck eleven times! One ball cut away the main stays, scattering bits of iron chain down on the deck; one shot through and shivered the mizzenmast, and several banged clear through the ship, in at one end and out at the other. On Wednesday, the steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, with a troop of cavalry and horses, was fired into and struck about ten feet from the bow and completely disabled. She had to be run in shoal water in a soft bottom, and the horses removed on a scow. On Thursday the *Pawnee*, was opened on with shot, shell and rifled projectiles, and received five or six shot, fortunately without much damage. On Friday, the Government transports *City of Richmond* and *Columbia* were detained forty-eight hours before they could get past the batteries, and the former received fifteen shot between her wheel-house and foremast. On Saturday, the flag-ship *Union* went down the river from Washington, destined for Fortress Monroe. "To the mortification of the National authorities," as report runs, she was compelled to return, having found it impossible to get past the formidable batteries which the rebels had opened! The officers of these vessels, moreover, announce that the guns were splendidly aimed, and that the rebels are able, at the various points they command, to throw large-sized rifled shell clean over into the Maryland side.

Having achieved this much, probably nobody will be very much surprised to learn the new piece of audacity which our telegraphs report this morning. It is not a very hazardous business for a vessel under steam to run the gauntlet of a battery or even several batteries, as all experiments show the extreme difficulty of hitting a ship when in motion. The rebels are now proceeding to place obstacles in the channel, and it was by a contrivance of this sort that the *Resolute* was nearly sunk on Saturday morning. The nature of the obstruction by which they impeded the navigation of the channel does not appear, though it is not improbable that the means employed was by sinking a few old hulks in the comparatively narrow passage. The *Resolute*, with a hay barge on the exposed side, and another vessel on the other, was suddenly stopped in its course by the obstruction, and for three-quarters of an hour received a copious shower of shot and shell. In the course of the affair the hawser fastening the schooner to the *Resolute* broke or was shot through, when she drifted near shore and was captured by the enemy. The *Resolute* was hit a number of times, carrying away her awning, stanchions and ridge-pole, and the other vessel was, as HOLLINS phrased it, "peppered well." Happily no loss of life resulted from the hundred and fifty shots said to have been fired.

We give this *apercu* of navigation on the Potomac without word of comment. The facts are humiliating, and need no prompting of ours to suggest a good many reflections.

Change in Rebel Tactics in the West—Important Consequences.

We have at no time given credence to the report that the rebel Gen. PRICE, of Missouri, with his entire army, was making a precipitate retreat out of the State, after his evacuation of Lexington. On the contrary, we gave to that rebel leader credit for military strategy and a moral power among his secession followers, that would render him a formidable opponent to FREMONT, or to any General that the National Government might send against him. Our views seem to be confirmed by the news that we now have from the West. It is said that FREMONT believes, from the evidence before him, that PRICE has "retraced his steps," (after having crossed the Osage,) and will wait and give him battle on the banks of that stream.

The probability is, if FREMONT is correctly informed as to PRICE'S purpose, that the rebel General has not "retraced his steps," because he had taken none South of the Osage to retrace. The reasonable conclusion is that PRICE would not march his men onward and then march them back again; but that he planned his movements skillfully at the start, resolved to make the Osage river his defensive line, and that he ordered, by express messengers, all the reinforcements he could command in the Southwest up to that line. It is, perhaps, the advance of some of these reinforcements that FREMONT'S scouts or informants have mistaken for a return movement of PRICE. We have learned from direct sources that the entire rebel force that has been stationed at Springfield, Mo., left that place some days ago and moved northward in the direction of the supposed locality of PRICE'S army. It was also published a short time since, in the interest of the rebels, that BEN MCCULLOCH was to effect a junction with PRICE on the Sac River, a southern affluent of the Osage; and that the attack on FREMONT would be awaited there.

We think that is the true interpretation of PRICE'S tactics. He is south of the Osage and west of the Sac River. He is thus defended on the north and on the east by rivers, the crossing of which he can dispute with great effect. If FREMONT advances, and forces a crossing of either river and beats PRICE, the latter has no considerable stream in his rear to retard his retreat. He can escape with rapidity and impunity into Arkansas or the Indian nation. On the contrary, if FREMONT is foiled in the fight, he will have placed streams very difficult of passage in his rear, and escape will be almost impossible. Indeed, if FREMONT crosses the Osage at Warsaw, as he is reported to be doing, and moves from the east against PRICE, he will have to cross the Sac River also to reach him, and thus will have placed two rivers between his army and its base at Jefferson City. Without wishing to be thought a prophet of evil, we must say, this would be hazardous campaigning, even for a much more experienced General than FREMONT, and for a far stronger army than he leads.

If, on the other hand, FREMONT moves directly southward, after crossing the Osage at Warsaw, intending to flank PRICE, and prevent the latter's escape into Arkansas, he risks being flanked himself by a sudden dash of PRICE eastward, which would place the rebels between the Union army and Jefferson City. Such a manœuvre would electrify the Secessionists of Missouri and produce an explosion in which St. Louis itself would be in danger of falling into the hands of the rebel population of the State.

The announcement just made by telegraph, that Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON of the Confederate States, has assumed command in Missouri, puts an entirely new face on the campaign in the West. It shows that a radical change has taken place in the calculations of the rebel leaders. At the time when Gens. POLK and PILLOW withdrew their forces from Southeast Missouri and threw them into Kentucky, the expectation undoubtedly was to embroil that State so completely that its Union element would be neutralized. They calculated confidently on the seizure of Louisville; and subsequent events have proved that they reckoned reasonably, and were only disappointed by the courage and fidelity of one single Union man, who displaced a few rails on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. If the scheme of occupying Louisville had succeeded, then Missouri would have given the Confederates no care, for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would have been menaced most alarmingly, and the regiments that FREMONT has drawn from those States would have had to return in hot haste to defend the Ohio River line. This would have left FREMONT bare of an army, and Gen. STERLING PRICE would have become possessor of Jefferson City and St. Louis almost without firing a gun.

But the movement on Louisville failed, and that failure made the occupation of Columbus and Hickman a blunder, for it united the hitherto divided sentiment of the State. The "neutrality" doctrine of the secession leaders proved a snare to their cause, for thousands of its simple dupes adhered to it sincerely, and deduced from it their duty to expel the Confederates from the State! The formidable and wonderfully rapid rally of Kentucky Volunteers for the Union alarms the Confederate leaders, not only for Memphis, but now for Nashville and Knoxville also. Their only hope to defeat the dreaded expedition down the Mississippi River, is now to threaten St. Louis in the rear; and hence Gen. JOHNSTON makes Missouri the theatre of his tactics. It is clear that neither FREMONT nor his successor, if he shall have one, will dare move down the Mississippi River at the head of the army of the West, if Gens. JOHNSTON and PRICE shall remain in Southwest Missouri with their powerful rebel forces, ready to pounce on St. Louis as soon as it should be defenceless. For with St. Louis lost, Cairo would quickly fall, and then Paducah. And so the Grand Union Army moving down the Mississippi would never be able to return.

It is evident, we think, from the present aspect of affairs in the West, that the expedition down the Mississippi River must be indefinitely postponed. If any invasion of rebel territory is made in that quarter, it is Gen. SHERMAN that must make it. He is the only one who dare attempt it; and we believe he can do it safely and successfully. The Western Department, with its headquarters at St. Louis, has been completely paralysed by Gen. PRICE, and neither FREMONT nor any other commandant in that Department, can recover the Union Army in Missouri from its present campaign, in time to make it available the present season for any expedition down the Mississippi River.

The question with the Government at Washington, it seems to us, now should be, whether they can not so quickly and so strongly reinforce Gen. SHERMAN as to enable him to march irresistibly on Nashville and Knoxville. The occupation of the latter place is, after all, the most desirable achievement for the Union Army in the entire field of war. More than the successful march upon Richmond even, would it break and destroy the power of the Confederate armies. If the Confederates have changed their tactics and their plans, we must necessarily change ours.

Frank and Truthful.

The *Herald* had a moment of candor the other day, and very frankly avowed the general principle on which it is conducted. In speaking of one of the correspondents of the London newspapers in this country, it said that "*when he was impertinent, malicious, inventive and slanderous, he was at least readable. The general public,*" adds the *Herald*, "LIKES A LIE, WELL TOLD." There certainly can be no higher authority as to the taste of the "general public" on this point than the *Herald*. It has been experimenting now for thirty years upon this matter, and ought to know precisely what the public does like in this way.

If we may be permitted to infer anything concerning the *Herald's* "general public" from its general practice, we should say that the more *impudent* a "well-told lie" is, the better: and the more frequently the same lie is repeated, moreover, the greater the likelihood of its success. In all these respects the *Herald* is unrivaled. Its talent sometimes seems more than human. A very large portion of the community, comprising some of its most intelligent members, do not believe that any unassisted human intellect could possibly persist, day after day, month after month, and year after year, in telling such impudent falsehoods as form the staple of the *Herald's* editorials. But this is a hasty judgment, and does not take sufficiently into account the effect of practice in educating the human mind. Men can, by long training, learn to do anything.

Probably there are not ten men in either section of the country, familiar with the *Herald*, who will not agree that it did more than any other single agency in the Union to lead the South into rebellion. For ten years its steady aim was to make the South believe that the people of the North were red-hot Abolitionists, determined to excite their slaves to cut their masters' throats, and to overwhelm the South in blood and ruin. From one year's end to the other it spread before them every violent, ultra Abolition speech it could get hold of, and represented it as the real genuine sentiment of the North. The more rational and moderate views of the Republicans were distorted and misrepresented for the same purpose: and one of the philosophical speeches of the present Secretary of State was heralded to the South, in large black letters, as the "*Brutal and Bloody Manifesto of Mr. Seward.*" Having sown the seeds of hatred and abhorrence in the South, by a long and steady course of this systematic lying about the North—when things came to a crisis after the last election, it went on exhorting the South to rebel—promising them Northern aid, stirring up sympathy and coöperation for them here at home, keeping up a secret and traitorous correspondence from its office with the Charleston *Mercury*, the leading organ of the rebels, filling its columns with "lies well told" about the Abolitionism of Mr. LINCOLN and the leading Republicans, and fomenting, by every possible means, the rebellion against the Government.

It succeeded in its undertaking. Its "lies"

took effect. It made the South believe it to be their friend—and, naturally enough, it made them believe the North their enemy. So working in connection with the leading rebels, and playing directly into their hands, it enabled them to accomplish their long cherished purpose. There are a great many people who believe it is in their interest. Whether it has been directly retained, or is only acting upon its natural and inherent passion for disturbance and excitement, is of little consequence; but the extraordinary zeal it evinces in trying to divide the Unionists of the North, and to bring into the question the most dangerous and fatal distractions, gives good ground for believing that its professed devotion to the Union is only designed as a cloak for its real purpose. It has tried in every way to foment discord here at home, and devotes itself now mainly to the task of exciting one portion of the people against another.

We should have very little doubt about its being actually in the rebel service, if we believed it to have principle enough to care for any side of any question. It is much more likely, however, to be practicing on the only rule which it ever adopts, and which it set forth in the paragraph we have quoted. It is trying to be "impertinent, inventive and mischievous," in order to be "readable,"—and is firm in the faith that the "general public" for which it writes, is fond of a "lie well-told."

Foreign Meddlers.

We publish, rather as a curiosity than from any importance attaching to it, a letter which has been addressed to Gen. FREMONT by a little knot of Englishmen, calling themselves a "Foreign Affairs Committee," and having their headquarters apparently at Sheffield. England is a great country for hobby-riders, and for hobby-riding Committees; and there is this peculiarity about them, that they never abandon a hobby which they have once adopted. We doubt not there are Committees in England still in existence to resist the Jacobinism of the French Revolution, and to crush the ambitious designs of the First NAPOLEON. The Sheffield gentlemen, who have opened a correspondence with Gen. FREMONT, have become afflicted with the Russia-phobia which broke out so violently in the Crimean war, but which is chronic with a considerable body of Her Majesty's subjects. Russia is their bugbear. She is at the bottom of all the evil that is done under the sun. It is against her that all the world must be on its guard. Gen. FREMONT is told by these one-idea men that Russia has marked the American continent "for her prey"—that "there is not a square foot of the United States which Russia has not coveted, has not marked as her own;" and Gen. FREMONT is looked up to with confidence by the people of Europe as her destined conqueror.

This is very absurd trash, and it is not a little strange that men can be found willing to write it. The war in which Gen. FREMONT is engaged has not a tenth part as much to do with Russia as it has with the King of Dahomey. The latter monarch, indeed, has a very direct and palpable interest in its result. He represents a commercial interest. He has a very large and a very profitable trade to look after. If the Southern Confederacy shall succeed in establishing its independence, he may reasonably look for a great revival in the only traffic which he carries on with foreign nations,—the trade in slaves. If JEFF. DAVIS & COMPANY are beaten, on the other hand, his commerce will be ruined,—his slave-mills will be compelled to work on very "short time," and there is no telling to what extremities he and his subjects may be reduced. He sympathizes, therefore, naturally enough, with the South, and is exceedingly anxious that our Government should end the war and "let the Southern people go."

If these Sheffield gentlemen, therefore, had written on his behalf, their action would have been at least intelligible. But they simply talk nonsence when they try to make us believe that Russia is seeking the conquest of the United States, and that we must be on our guard against her. There is not one among the leading Powers of Europe that has evinced a more friendly spirit, or spoken in more manly and honorable terms of this rebellion, than Russia, and the Sheffield gentlemen may rely upon it, her conduct will be remembered by our people in the future.

We do not exactly understand their motive in addressing their communication to Gen. FREMONT. If they designed to put the nation on its guard against foreign perils, we should naturally have supposed they would write directly to the President, who is the Executive head of the nation. It certainly is not usual thus to open communications with a subordinate officer. But it can scarcely be expected that men who suffer from such a night-mare as afflicts this Committee, should do anything in a rational or common-sense way.

Exchange of Prisoners.

We have repeatedly expressed ourselves in favor of exchanging prisoners with the insurgents. We believe it expedient, and even necessary, without, in the least, carrying along with it the character of an implied acknowledgement of the enemy as a lawful belligerent. Our Government has recently liberated a number of prisoners equal to a number of prisoners liberated by the insurgents; but an entirely new question arises, to which serious attention ought to be directed.

Exchanging prisoners means, in modern wars, an exchange of rank for rank—so many captains for so many captains; so many privates for so many privates, &c. To allow a prisoner to go free on his parole, means that he promises on his honor not to fight *until exchanged*. A subsequent exchange, number for number, rank for rank, wounded for wounded, healthy for healthy, restores the sword to the person on parole. None but commissioned officers are dismissed on parole, in the sense in which we have explained the term.

It appears, however, that the prisoners of our army, who lately arrived from Richmond, have given their parole not to fight against the enemy during the remainder of the war, and we, in turn, exact from the released prisoners whom we have made, the oath of allegiance, or an oath corresponding to the parole.

The question arises, has any prisoner the right of giving his parole for more than the abstaining from fighting until exchanged? We think, emphatically, that he has not. A soldier is a public servant, and as long as the war lasts he has no right to divest himself of the arms which his country has intrusted to him. Would the Secretary of War continue an officer of the regular army on the army list, after he should have given his parole for the remainder of the war? We think not; we think that he could not; and is there any difference between the regulars and volunteers during war, with reference to duties and rights? None whatever.

Allowing this sort of dismissal on parole would amount almost to a premium for cowardly conduct. The oaths which we exact of the prisoners we have made are, it is much to be feared, of very little weight; nor ought the parole to extend to any but officers, if, indeed, it ought not to be abolished altogether, upon the introduction of fair exchange. The reason is, that keeping and watching the prisoners, when large numbers have surrendered to the enemy, is frequently a great inconvenience to the hostile Power, when dismissing some thousand men on parole would be a great benefit to it, and a real injury to the party to whom the paroled soldiers belong.

Our Government ought to publish its views concerning "the parole for the remainder of the war," and find, as we think, additional reasons for the adoption of exchange of prisoners, number for number, and rank for rank, so long and whenever convenient for us—for convenience alone is the guide in this matter of exchange of prisoners.

AMUSEMENTS.

The second of Mr. ULLMAN'S Benefits will take place to-night at the Academy of Music, when VERDI'S "Ballo en Maschera" will be played for the last time. There will be no other operatic performance in the City until Monday next, the occasion of Mr. ULLMAN'S third benefit, which will close the brief series. During the past week, Mr. HERRMANN has been delighting our Brooklyn friends. His *soirées* at the Academy of Music were crowded. The prestidigitator's regular season has come to an end, but two additional performances will be given in Fourteenth-street during the present week. The first of these is for the benefit of Madame HERRMANN, and will take place to-morrow-night. In addition to a number of new tricks by the prestidigitator, there will be a grand concert in which CARLOTTA PATTI will sing. Madame HERRMANN will also, on this occasion, make her *début* as a pianist.

The business at the various places of City amusements continues to be very good. Miss LAURA KEENE'S establishment has lost none of its popularity. The "Seven Sons" appear to draw as well as did the "Seven Sisters." When the latter piece was produced for the first time it was anything but a success. It was only by handing it over to the merciful "gag" of the company that it finally gained favor with the public. The case is somewhat similar with the "Seven Sons." Every deviation from the original text seems to give new life to it. The scenery, however, is still the specialty, and its brilliancy is scarcely likely to be dimmed by the additions which are from time to time being made to the literary portion of the work.

"The King of the Mountains" at Mr. WALLACK'S theatre, has been welcomed with much favor by Press and public. In its way, it is one of the best melo-dramas we have ever seen, and will assuredly enjoy a long and prosperous career. Several excisions have been made with decided advantage to the action. It is now played with great spirit and quickness.

Mr. WALCOT'S engagement at the Winter Garden came to a languid end on Saturday night. It was to have terminated on Friday, and other artists were announced for the ensuing evening, but some difficulty arose, and Mr. WALCOT played once more, and for the last time, on Saturday. The house, although dismally cheerless to the spectator, seemed to inspire the comedian with new life and energy. Fun is often next door to pain; the best jokes have been made with an aching head; the gayest trivialities have come from a breaking heart. Certain it is that Mr. WALCOT played with more than his usual spirit—and this, it must be admitted, is saying a great deal, for in lightness and vivacity of style there are few comedians who are his superior. One could not help regretting that the attendance was so very bad. We do not know to whom the responsibility of thrusting Mr. WALCOT before the public as a "star" belongs, but it was certainly a most unwise proceeding. Placed in a good company, and with a small eccentric part to sustain, he is inimitable, but beyond this, he is, and always has been unpalatable to the public. The applause which actors so circumstanced obtain is too apt to lead them astray. When Mr. WALCOT belonged to Mr. WALLACK'S company he was a deserved favorite. The experienced manager took occasion to present him only in those parts for which he was suited, and assisted him also with that kindly advice and instruction for which so many artists are his negligent and forgetful debtors. Supported on every side by the best of talent, success became certain. It was Mr. WALCOT'S good fortune to bear off a large share of public approbation, but he committed a grievous blunder in supposing that he alone was the cause of its being bestowed. It was the reward simply of a good stock actor. In passing from that condition to one for which he is eminently unfitted, Mr. WALCOT has endured the punishment of an unavailing ambition. Whether it be the fault of himself or his friends, the rebuke is too severe to be unheeded, and we are not sorry that it is so. The interests of art require that the ridiculous pretensions of actors should sometimes receive a check. And the utter failure of Mr. WALCOT to draw should also teach managers that an ordinary stock actor cannot be foisted upon the public as a novel attraction and star without depleting the treasury, and deteriorating the character of the theatre where the experiment is made.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE will make his appearance at the Winter Garden to-night, and during a short season of three weeks will play some of his most admired characters. To-night he appears as *Bob Buckskin* in the extravaganza of "P. P.," and also as *Paul Pry* in the play of that name. The manager announces that BOURCICAULT'S drama of the "Octoroon" will be revived here on Wednesday with Mr. CLARKE as *Caleb Scudder*. It is said to be one of his best parts. Mr. BOURCICAULT, who ought to be a judge, has displayed his appreciation of the performance by offering Mr. CLARKE an engagement to sustain the part at the Adelphi Theatre, London, when the piece shall be produced there.

One of the best and most actively conducted theatrical establishments in the City is unquestionably Barnum's Museum. For several seasons past it has been the first to bring out the most pronounced novelties of the European market, frequently anticipating the best efforts of our up-town managers. Not long since we referred in terms of merited praise to the Museum's version of "Great Expectations." It seems that this piece has been a little disappointment, for it is shortly to be withdrawn. Another novelty—about which Paris has run mad—is to take its place to-night. This is the famous melodrama known as the "Angel of Midnight"—a work which, if we remember rightly, is based on the singular idea of a medical man of great renown making a compact with Death—who is jealous of the Doctor's success—that he will not try to save some of his patients if Death will spare some others. Those that Death claims are those whom the Doctor most loves, and thus a number of intensely interesting situations are secured. If the "Angel of Midnight" is placed on the stage with Mr. BARNUM'S usual care, it will, we fancy, obtain a success. It is reasonable to suppose so in view of its great popularity in France and England.

That ill-starred theatre, the Old Bowery, is once more in a state of eclipse. It came to a sudden and rather dishonest end on Tuesday night. An audience had assembled to witness the performances, when a gentleman announced that in consequence of all the artists having walked off the performance would be impossible. An audience then diligently repaired to the box-office for the rural and delightful purpose of getting its money back again; but an audience discovered to its dismay that the treasurer, doubtless acting on the impulse of the moment, had incontinently vamoused with the cash-box. Whereupon an audience expressed its indignation, and, being in the right, had, as a matter of course, its head cracked with the wood of the locust and the arm of the law. The only theatre which seems to flourish is the New Bowery.

The new pantomine at Canterbury Hall will be continued during the present week. It seems to have pleased the folk.

Professor HERRMANN will give his comic programme at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night and to-morrow night.

The Alleghanians—old time favorites of our public—are giving a series of their pleasant evenings at Hope Chapel. What with singing and bell-ringing one can manage to pass a couple of hours quite agreeably in their company.

The Fifth Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor, commences to-day at the City Assembly Rooms, and will be continued without intermission until Thursday. We trust that this admirable charity will meet with all the encouragement that a liberal public can bestow.

The Living Whales at Jones' Wood are still on exhibition. They are unquestionably the greatest natural curiosities that have ever been exhibited in this country.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, who has just returned from Europe, brings with him the welcome tidings that Mme. GRISI has promised once more to visit America. It would be easy to say that we have already taken a touching leave of this eminent *artiste*;—what nation has not?—but who is there that will quibble at going through the ceremony afresh. Moreover, there may not be occasion for lamentation. If the London critics are to be believed, the great prima donna is in better voice now than when we had the pleasure of first hearing her at the old Metropolitan Theatre of this City. In many of her *rôles* she is still unapproachable as a singer, and in all she is without a superior as an actress. There are grand traditions, too, that cluster around the history of the Queen of Song, which must at all times command the sympathies of the public. We do not doubt that the farewell series now contemplated by Mme. GRISI will be attended with all the triumphs of a new career. The *Diva* will bring with her a company of Italian artists, and will commence early in January.

The first reunion of boy choirs took place at Trinity Church on Wednesday last. It is intended to have a similar meeting quarterly, in order to promote a taste for English Cathedral music. The idea is a good one, and we shall be glad to see it carried out.

We are pleased to notice that the times have not dulled the enterprise of Messrs. MASON and THOMAS, to whom for so many seasons we have been indebted for our best classical music. Their programme for six *soirées* are before us, and give promise of an abundant feast. The stringed quartette will be composed, as heretofore, of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. J. MOSENTHAL, Mr. G. MATZKA and Mr. F. BERGNER. Mr. WM. MASON is, of course, the pianist. The resumption of these admirable entertainments is a guaranty that we shall not lose all that we have gained in the way of art. Pupils, who by family troubles, are compelled to suspend their lessons, would do well to subscribe to Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' *soirées*; they will thereby secure the means of cultivating a refined and pure taste, and of establishing a firm and sure basis for future progress. The first concert will take place at Dodworth's Saloon on the 5th of November. We give below the programmes of the entire series:

I. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (G major, No. 1,) ..... Mozart.
2. Sonate, for piano-forte, (Opus 31, No. 3,) Beethoven.
3. Rondo, for piano and violin, (B minor, Opus 70,) ..... Schubert.
4. Quartet, (F major, Opus 41, No. 2,) ..... Schumann.

II. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (G major,) ..... Haydn.
2. Romanzen, (for piano, Opus 28,) ..... Schumann.
3. Trio, (B flat minor, Op. 5,) ..... Volkmann.
4. Quartet, (E minor, No. 8,) ..... Beethoven.

III. SOIREE.

1. Quintet, piano and wind instruments, (E flat major,) ..... Mozart.
2. Sonate, piano and violoncello, (A maj., Opus 69,) ..... Beethoven.
3. Fantasie, piano and violin, (C major, Opus 159,) ..... Schubert.
4. Quartet, (C minor, No. 4,) ..... Beethoven.

IV. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (D major,) ..... Haydn.
2. Sonate for piano-forte ..... Beethoven.
3. Trio, (F major, Opus 80,) ..... Schumann.
4. Quintet, (C major,) ..... Schubert.

V. SOIREE.

1. Trio, piano, clarinette, and viola, (E flat major, ... Mozart.
2. Quartet, (E major,) ..... Spohr.
3. Sonate for piano and violin, (D minor,) Schumann
4. Quartet, (F minor, No. 11,) ..... Beethoven.

VI. SOIREE.

1. Quartet, (piano, G minor,) ..... Mozart.
2. Prelude and fugue, (violin,) ..... Bach.
3. Trio, (B flat major,) ..... Schubert.
4. Quartet, (E flat major, No. 12,) ..... Beethoven.

Miss LIZZIE PARKER, a lady who is new to our public, will give a farewell concert at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, assisted by Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor ARDIVANI and Mr. B. S. MILLS, the pianist. The programme contains some of the best *morceaux* from the Italian *repertoire*.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER, an artist of great versatility, who is a remarkable prestidigitator (is it fair to say that of a man who is absent?) and a good pianist, has recently been astonishing the people of Cincinnati with a series of organ performances at Dr. BOYNTON'S Church. One of the newspapers says that the effect was that of "corruscations of chain lightning flashing from massive thunder-clouds during a storm," and adds "than which nothing is more sublime in nature." We learn from the same paper that it is Professor HELLER'S intention to settle in Cincinnati and establish an Academy of Music.

A farce called "Paul Pry Married and Settled," has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre. We are happy to be able to announce that it was a dead failure. At the Olympic, Mr. OXENFORD has brought out a melodrama called "Jack of all Trades," with great success. It is an adaptation from a French piece called "Le Ramoneur."

The London papers announce that the compulsory closing of the theatres in Lent is in future to be limited to Good Friday. The old rule caused a severe loss to the managers.

Miss MATILDA HERON took her benefit at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, when the lady's original play, in five acts, called the "Belle of the Season," was played for the eleventh time.

Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, in a recent lecture, stated that the human animal needed amusement of some kind or the other, and that if the right kind were not supplied him he would certainly seek the wrong. The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to illuminate his audience with a discourse on the subject of the "Gorilla," which he regarded as amusement of the right kind.

ADELINA PATTI recently gave a highly successful concert in Liverpool. St. George's Hall was crowded to such an extent that another concert had to be announced.

TITIENS, GIUGLINI, FERRI, CARRADORI and ARDITI, were also giving Italian Opera in Liverpool.

Mr. E. A. SOTHERN of *Lord Dundreary* renown, is in London, and after the termination of Mr. ED. BOOTH'S engagement, will make his *début* at the Haymarket Theatre. The piece selected for the occasion is TOM TAYLOR'S version of "Our American Cousin." BUCKSTONE is to play *Asa Trenchard*, and COMPTON *Binney*. All the best members of the company seem to be in the cast.

Fine Arts.

The studios of the artists and the galleries of the picture dealers are once more preparing for the reception of the public. The most tempting subjects are finding their way to the canvass and thence to the pretty lounging places which decorate Broadway, and serve to exhibit some of the best pictures of the day.

Art is slow in its results. Its progress is easily retarded. War is destruction to its best interests. There is probably not a class in the City that will suffer more severely than our painters. In the best of times they are not wealthy; indeed, their genial kindly temperaments are such that they can do with less than any other class of professionals. One-half of their time is spent in the country, sketching the face of nature; the other in leisurely transferring these transcripts to canvass. A few months of industry must fill their larders, or they are apt to be bare for the year. Nothing can be more dismal than their present prospects; yet they work as cheerily as ever. Some of the best pictures of last year's exhibition are still unsold; they stand with their faces shamefully turned to the wall, hang in neglected windows, or suffer the last penalty of unprofitableness by being painted over for other subjects. It seems, indeed, as if the public had not only ceased to buy pictures, but even to take an interest in them. And, yet, what more pleasant refuge can be found from the positive anxieties and actual grievances of the moment than a saunter through a picture gallery, where green fields and lowing herds, blue mountains and airy sweeps of landscape, heroic action, brave men and beautiful women look down upon us from every side. Europe would be shorn of half her delights if, by some fell disaster, her picture galleries should be destroyed; and, we may add, with pardonable vanity, New-York would certainly lose her metropolitan character if she were to be similarly visited. We have not, to be sure, got a great deal that the public can claim. Our public collection, indeed, is limited to corporation heroes and civic worthies, whom it would not be unpardonable to forget. But there are collections made up by private enterprise and thrown open to the public which should not be neglected, which, in point of fact, we ought to pride all the more.

Foremost amongst these is the Dusseldorf Gallery opposite Laura Keene's Theatre, where some of the finest pictures of the modern German school are on exhibition. Without visiting the city whence this gallery takes its name, it would be difficult to see so many able works by its best artists. The exhibition room itself is a model of neatness, and without doubt the most profitable lounging place—to the lounger, not we fear to the proprietor—in the City. It is rendered peculiarly interesting at the present moment, by the fact that an admirable portrait of Major ANDERSON has recently been added to the list. The brief history of our struggle with the rebellious South has crystalized around the name of this hero. He represents an epoch which will ever be memorable, and it is, therefore, gratifying to know that in the portrait now on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery a future generation will have an opportunity of judging of the features of the soldier who first unsheathed his sword in defence of the Union.

A little higher up town, Mr. SCHAUS has provided a neat cabinet for the lovers of art, and has stocked it well with good pictures; a few of the number indeed enjoy a world-wide reputation. VAN LERIN'S picture of "Cinderella and her Sisters" has been removed to the Gallery, and deservedly attracts a large share of attention; there are also subjects by HUBER, CHURCH, BISCHOFF, HART, and other well known artists. Mr. SCHAUS' Gallery is at No. 749 Broadway.

Almost opposite, on the corner of Ninth-street, is the truly elegant establishment of GOUPIL, where another fine collection of paintings is proffered gratuitously to the inspection of the public. The facilities enjoyed by this house enable it to exhibit at all times a creditable selection from the studios of the best French artists. At present it contains some extremely bright and beautiful specimens. We do not know of a more charming recreation than an hour's stroll through GOUPIL'S establishment. The paintings are, of course, the principal attractions, but down stairs there is a vast wealth of tempting trifles in the shape of engravings, lithographs, photographs, etc. The visitor will be especially struck with a valuable series of photographs from MESSOUIERE'S most celebrated works, conveying an admirable idea of his style, and furnishing a key to the wonderful success of an artist who can obtain a thousand dollars for a scrap not larger than an envelop. Among the lesser art bagatelles of the place we would direct attention to the charming nick-nacks in carved wood, such as inkstands, paper-knives, etc., etc., which have recently been introduced by this house.

We shall reserve for a future occasion a notice of the various studios, simply remarking that most of the artists have returned from their provincial rambles, and are to be found at their old quarters. The public this year ought to take an unusual interest in their proceedings, for we observe that some of our ablest men are volunteering to give lessons in their art. An advantage of this kind would be difficult to obtain at ordinary times, and is really a peculiar boon. Mr. MELBY, an artist of great vigor and originality, and a gentleman of unusual information and asthetic tendencies, may be commended as a desirable instructor. His studio is in the Crayon Gallery building, northeast corner of Eighth-street and Broadway.

Letter from an English Committee to Gen. Fremont.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
SHEFFIELD, Oct. 2, 1861.

SIR: On the 23d of September, 1856, this Committee had the honor of addressing you, and expressing "the most anxious desire for your success in claiming the suffrages of your fellow-countrymen for the post once occupied by GEORGE WASHINGTON." That address was called forth by your remarks to your supporters, wherein you dealt with matter which concerned us no less than your fellow-citizens' in a manner which filled us with astonishment and gratification. Another occasion has now arisen when, in our judgment, it is our duty to address you again.

After having given the reasons why we then desired you success, we said: "That State which has marked—and justly marked—Europe for its prey, has not excluded from the limits of its future succession the vast and fertile regions occupied by your people. There is not a square foot of the United States which Russia has not coveted—has not marked as her own. She wants that land ultimatele for herself; she wants, mediately, the value of that land in its physical power and mental action against us." We also said: "You have made yourself a terrible foe by those very words which have won for you our respect, and from that moment, if not before, you have been marked out by Russia as a man to circumvent, to coerce, to purchase, or destroy."

On that occasion you were not successful; Russia supported your opponent. It is unnecessary to rehearse the subsequent occurrences in your country's history. No doubt you have been fully aware of the secret action of Russia in supporting the late Government. Foiled in the last Presidential Election, and foreseeing from the course of subsequent events—especially those resulting from your straightforward conduct—the probability of her prey escaping, she now appears publicly before the United States in the professed character of an unauthorized adviser. When it suits her purpose she deprecates the insolence of giving advice where it is not solicited; in her present alarm she obtrudes her advice. The dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, dated St. Petersburgh, July 10, is a clever, matchless composition; carefully selected words; skillfully poised sentences; and mysterious phrases, dexterously assorted. Its tendency is putrescent: the outware healing of a sore in order that it may canker and render her prey more easy to be overcome. We feel a confident assurance that whoever may be deceived by that dispatch, you will not be amongst the number. The words of Sir J. MAC NIEL, written years ago in the *Quarterly Review*, are fully verified. He said: "The Cabinets and statesmen of Europe are the tools with which Russia works." Since the present rebellion in the States, the conspirators who govern Europe in the interest of Russia have been promoting the very same end, now openly avowed by her. On the 6th of June last we addressed a letter to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, a copy of which is inclosed, wherein we protested against the acts of some of the conspirators.

We venture to assure you, Sir, that although you are an object of intense hatred to Russia and her European "tools," the people look up to you with hope and confidence. Our ardent wishes are for your success in the glorious career you have undertaken. Applying the language of one of England's eminent statesmen in a letter addressed to us, we "trust your courage will not fail, nor your energies flag, for to do what is clearly your duty is so hard, and to accomplish any good so apparently impossible, that the work will permit of no loitering on the road nor moments of idleness or rest."

We have the honor to remain, on behalf of the Committee, your faithful and obedient servants,

ISAAC IRONSIDE, Chairman.
JOSEPH PEARSON, Secretary.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT.

Loss of the British Schooner Shark, of Liverpool.

Capt. L. D. BARRETT, of the schooner *Mariquita*, arrived from Rio Congo, Africa, gives us the following particulars of the loss of this vessel:

Aug. 8, the British schooner *Shark*, of Liverpool, while entering the Rio Congo, ran ashore on Shark's Point, and became a total loss. She had a cargo valued at £5,000, which fell into the hands of the natives, "Mussolongos," who gathered on the beach in great numbers, armed with muskets, and commenced shooting at the crew, who were obliged to make their escape in the boat to save their lives. After they left the vessel the natives continued to fire at them until the current had drifted them out of range. Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Arrogant* arrived eight days after, but the natives had taken the vessel to pieces to get the iron and copper bolts from her and with these, the cargo, sails, and copper from her bottom, they made off into the interior. The *Arrogant* destroyed a number of huts that were on the beach, which was the only satisfaction they had received thus far.

REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will see by our advertising columns, that real estate sales are commencing. The Messrs. BLEECKER will sell on the 24th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, a large number of building lots on Sixtieth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first streets, and on Fifth-avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets; some very choice property. It is intended to make the sale absolute. We hope to record good prices. Part of this estate is well known as the old "Burnham property," and includes a very valuable water right on the Hudson River. See advertisement signed "WILLIAM CLARKE."

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

ABEEL—GUENTHER.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. F. H. Guenther, GEORGE ABEEL, Jr., of New-York, to JULIA E., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, THOMAS JACKSON, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The members will meet at the Lodge-room at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the N. G.

PEIXOTTO.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, RACHEL, widow of the late D. L. M. Peixotto, M. D., aged 63 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, and sons-in-law, David Hays, A. H. Cardoza and B. H. Seixas, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 West 24th-st.

MCCAFFERY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, after a long and distressing illness, ANNIE, daughter of Philip and Margaret McCaffery, aged 21 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 1st-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock. Requiem Mass in Nativity Church at 9½ A. M.

COVELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 19, after a short and severe illness, LEMUEL COVELL, Jr., aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Rev. Lemuel Covell, No. 45 Bond-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 20, EDWARD LE GRAND, only son of Alfred and Margaret G. Moore, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MESSERUE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 20, ELLIE, youngest child of Edward D. and Mary S. Messerue.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from No. 8 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In Mechanicsville, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 18, Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Major Abel Smith, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, corner of North 2d and Lorimer sts., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

ZABRISKIE.—At Spring Valley, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 19, RACHEL, daughter of Henry H. and Eliza Voorhis, and wife of Albert J. A. Zabriskie, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at the South Church at Schraalenburgh, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 549.—OCT. 19, 1861.
58, 59, 56, 5, 42, 67, 52, 38, 34, 70, 62, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 550.—OCT. 19, 1861.
53, 48, 34, 75, 26, 8, 41, 11, 37, 21, 13, 28, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL
COMPANY,
J. H. BRUNDAGE, JR., President,
DEODORIZED
ILLUMINATING OIL,
Unsurpassed by any KEROSENE manufactured.
Is nearly *Colorless*, of a *Pleasant Odor*, and burns without smoke, or crusting the wick.
WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.
For sale in any quantity, at a greatly
REDUCED PRICE.
Packed in Cans and Cases for foreign markets.
Apply to U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.

The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 40 Reaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices,
for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

BLUE ENAMEL BRACELETS,
AT $3 EACH,
at GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR SALE VERY LOW
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7 o'clock, by Prof. METCALFE, in the College building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A FULL ASSORTment, in sheep, morocco and velvet, for sale by FREEMAN, RYER & CO., Importers, 13 Maiden-lane.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers, and railroaders, will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "FARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES.
Col. JOHN E. BENDIX.
Headquarters No. 480 Broadway.
This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,048 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.
LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. B. ELDER,
QUARTERMASTER A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col SMOLINSKI, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. MCTIGHE, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

WANTED—FOUR HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED men, to be mustered into the United States service in an accepted regiment, for which, or any part of which, $4 per man will be paid in cash as soon as mustered. Transportation of the men will be paid to this City in addition. Parties having recruits, or being able to procure them, are invited to address or call on the Colonel, at No. 27 Bond-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., for ten days. This is a genuine offer, and all parties will be honestly dealt with.

A LIEUTENANCY AND $100 CASH—GIVEN to any capable person bringing forty men. Transportation from the country free. Regiment nearly complete; is now occupying excellent quarters in doors. Three vacancies for officers furnishing means in lieu of men. Sergeants also wanted. Address Lieut.-Col. J. WOODRUFF LEWIS, Post-Office, New-York.

A FEW MORE CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS are wanted for an accepted regiment. Those having men, or money for the purpose of recruiting men, may apply at No. 27 Bond-st. The Colonel will be there from 9 to 11 and from 4 to 6 o'clock. The regiment is filling up fast, and will not be consolidated with any other. Every one will be honestly dealt with.

UNITED STATES SHAR

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; best of City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANted, by a competent young English girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, with 5 years' City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is quick at needlework; would sew for a lady who boards, or act as waitress or parlormaid; does fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 86 East 18th-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can take charge of children; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., second-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. Pull the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; they have three years' reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a genteel family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 47th-st., at her present employer's.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.. 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable German Protestant girl, to nurse children and do plain sewing, or make herself generally useful up stairs; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, and speaks English well; is highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first-class family; has the very best of City recommendations. None but good families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Horatio-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough domestic. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of game and boning fowl, meats and soups, jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist in the coarse part of the washing; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; can give most satisfactory reference for capability and character to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies and game; wages, $9; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid, takes the place of a waitress in full; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook and good baker; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 356 2d-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman would take a first-class cook's place, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a prime baker; has no objection to city or country; is at liberty to leave her present place this day. Call for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st., Mrs. MANLEY, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young women, a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; good baker of bread; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman, a situation as very good cook in a private family; she also understands French cooking, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A steady, competent and obliging woman. Apply at No. 210 6th-av., on Monday and Tuesday, before 10 o'clock.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable woman, a situation as good plain cook, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 158 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young Englishwoman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 63½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman is desirous of obtaining a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 90 West 29th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, as first-class cook, both meat and pastry. Will assist in washing, if required. Has good references. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, fully competent for her duties in the above capacity; will assist in washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 110 West 28th-st., in the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK AND WASHER—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two smart English girls, one as good cook and first-rate washer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; or they would do general housework in private families; are willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 115 East 13th-st., corner 3d-av., over store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 180 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as above; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter, if required; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; must bring good recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 97 East 31st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; will do chamberwork, if required. Has lived with the best families in the City. Best reference. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the general housework of a family. Has no objection to City or country. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 197 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general house servant in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 109 King-st.

AS MILLINER.—A FRENCH MILLINER DEsires employment, to work by the day. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. One who has served in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at No. 869 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., for two days. The best City reference given.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUation as nurse; is fond of children, and has good recommendations. She would be willing to take a place as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse wishes employment, or would wait on an invalid; has the best reference. Call at, or address NURSE, No. 154 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman, or lady, or as infant's nurse: can take care of an infant from its birth; good references can be given. Apply at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 42 East 31st-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young woman whose babe is two months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 90 Warren st., Jersey City.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a child from its infancy; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an English woman, of middle age, a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of children; is an excellent seamstress; would take entire charge of an infant. Call at her present employer's, No. 148 East 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d. No objections to the country.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—A WOMAN, OF many years' experience and tried capability, wants a situation as nurse; she is fully competent to take charge of an infant or growing children; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances. City references of the highest order can be produced. Apply or address No. 92 West 19th-st., 2d floor, rear, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting; is willing to go by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing, and will be found obliging in every way; can produce good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN FIRST-class seamstress, with good testimonials, willing also to do chamberwork or nursing, in City or country, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AN ACTIVE, INTELligent and tidy American girl wishes to engage as seamstress and nurse; is willing to assist in the general housework, or would do it all, in a small family; would take pleasure in pleasing her employer, in City or country; refers to good families. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a smart, active man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can get good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Corwin's, No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an active girl, as a proficient waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; or would take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; the best recommendations from her last place will be given. Apply at No. 61 6th-av.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young English girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid, and waitress, and to assist with washing; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a German girl as servant in a small family, or a gentleman. Apply at No. 47 Clinton-st.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, of sobriety and experience, desires a situation as nurse and general attendant on an invalid of either sex; can act as reader or amanuensis if required; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

TO TRAVEL.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman to travel with a lady or family; best references. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, smallgirls and girls lately landed.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references and all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 5d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant man in a private family; is a good groom and a good driver. Has the best of reference to furnish in this City; is willing to make himself useful and will give every satisfaction to his employer. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of purely temperate and sober habits, in City or country, whose last employer has just left for Europe; best testimonials given as to competency, honesty, &c. Address F. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man. English; has had many years' experience; is a good groom and careful driver; no objections to the country; can give the best of City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address E. B., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, (English;) has had many years' experience; is a good groom, careful driver; can give the best of City and country reference; wages to suit the times; no objection to the country. Address E. B., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS engineer, to take charge of machinery either in some large manufacturing establishment or steamboat; willing to loan a few thousand dollars. Address N. RICHARDSON, No. 31 Henry-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; is not afraid of hard work, and would like to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address L. D., No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, (English,) a situation as vegetable and plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses, and can milk a cow; moderate wages will be accepted for a permanent situation; has the very best of City reference from his late employer. For further particulars address ADAMS, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—OPEN FOR engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a married man, no family, Scotch, has had many years' experience in this country; wife is a good cook, dairywoman, &c. Apply at, or address A. W., Smith's Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, by a steady, active man; has the best of City reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 718 Broadway or No. 998 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DENTIST, QUALified to do operating and plate work; also a dental student. Applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages wanted. E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY FROM 25 TO 35 years of age, of respectable appearance, to attend in a fancy and domestic bakery and confectionery store, near Broadway; must be active and willing to make herself useful. Address JAMES WALTON, Union-square Post-office, stating where to call.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TRIP-HAMMER MEN; those accustomed to gun or pistol work preferred. Address L. H. OLMSTED, Foreman Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—DANS UNE FAMILLE AMERIcaine, pour soigner des enfants, une bonne Française, d'un âge moyen, parlant bien sa langue, sachant lire et coudre. Ne s'adresser qu' avec de bonnes références. No. 30 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music and the higher English branches, desires to teach in a private family, where she will receive her board as an equivalent. Address A. C., Randolph's Book-store, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF much experience in teaching the French, Latin, English and Italian languages, music, drawing and belles-lettres, desires an engagement in a family or school. Salary moderate. Address, for two days, TEACHER, Station D, Post-office, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, NOT long in America, wishes a situation as governess; she has been several years in a boarding school in France, so that she speaks this language perfectly well; she is able to teach both German and French, also the first rudiments in piano. No. 119 Laurence-st.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reengagement either in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address D. F. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, (French and English,) experienced in teaching and traveling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the branches of a thorough education, wish to teach in this City as visiting or resident instructresses, or to travel with families or invalids. Their testimonials will inspire the highest confidence. Address ITALIAN, Box No. 30 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, of long experience, desires to devote a few hours semi or tri-weekly to imparting instruction in the following, viz.: English, French, Latin, and rudiments of Spanish. Reliable references, if desired. Address, for one week, V. P. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE—A few minutes' walk from the depôt and about 45 minutes' ride from New-York by railroad. The buildings are new villas of stone and brick, with slate roofs, in the best style of tudor gothic, having convenient stables and coach-houses, and situated on handsome lawns overlooking the Long Island Sound, and surrounding country. They are in a select group of ten country seats, all new, and free from any unsightly objects or nuisances in the vicinity. The elevated situation of the hills on which this property is located, renders them highly salubrious, and the contiguity to schools and to churches makes this location desirable for permanent residences. This property will be sold or exchanged on liberal terms, or leased very low to desirable families. Apply at the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st., where photographs of the buildings can be seen.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT SOMERVILLE, N. J.—A spacious two-story brick dwelling, containing ten rooms. The house is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive and picturesque view. It is surrounded by about four acres of land, part of it laid out ornamentally. Wood-house, coach-house, &c., on the grounds. Possession given immediately. The house is within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, which connects between Jersey City and Easton, Penn. Rent according to the times. Apply to JOHN M. MANN, Somerville, N. J., or to Rev. JAMES THOMSON, Willoughby-av., near Yates, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELL-furnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May, and arrangements might be made for longer occupancy. Apply at No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, by a gentleman and wife, at a nominal rent until Spring, not over 500 miles from New-York; would take horse and carriage; best of care, and reference given. Address, giving description, rent, &c., HOME, Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 108 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD and productive New-York or Brooklyn property, two splendid farms, situated in New-Jersey, beautifully located on a river, thirty miles from New-York, by railroad, seven times a day each way, and daily communication by water. The dwellings are large and commodious, large barns, and all other necessary out-buildings; shade and fruit trees in abundance, with good water, and proverbially healthy. One of them consists of 200 acres, and the other 127 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced. For further particulars, inquire at No. 43 Murray-st. N. B.—No agents need apply.

TENEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE IN Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, on easy terms, and at low prices. Investments in this property will pay the purchaser interest at a high rate immediately, with a prospect of large increase in value. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVEning, Oct. 18, in a 3d-av. car, a ladies' gold watch; white metal face. Whoever will return the same, at No. 33 Norfolk-st. or No. 89 East 39th-st., shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SATURDAY, 19TH inst., a SETTER DOG, white and orange color; he is a little weak in his right eye. Whoever will return him to the residence of his owner, No. 136 East 36th-st., will receive $5 reward.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway; or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. As new classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time is most favorable for entrance.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y.
This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—TEACHER OF FRENCH, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Latin, has the honor to announce to his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that he continues to give instruction in the above languages in colleges, schools, seminaries, and in private families, and in particular private lessons and classes of young ladies and gentlemen. In New-York at Mrs. STEER'S school for young ladies, at No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., and in Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 204 Henry-st. near Atlantic. Signor MAGRI has a new method by which the progress in pronunciation and spelling is greatly facilitated.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st.; or address the principal. R. BOLTON.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1864, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st.—REV. E. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores!

ALONZO VLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A CARD.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH WILL RECeive new pupils daily from MONDAY, Oct. 21, to MONDAY, Nov. 4, at a reduction of one-half, viz.: Double Entry Book-keeping, time unlimited, $15, reduced from $30; Ten Writing Lessons, $2 50, reduced from $5. New Academy of five handsomely furnished parlors, No. 6 4th-av., below 8th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, No. 26 East 20th-st., near Broadway, continues to impart thorough practical instruction in the French language to ladies and gentlemen, either at his rooms or at the pupil's residence. Terms very favorable. Best references and testimonials. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. or from 7 to 8 P. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 509 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York and prepares pupils, young and old, practically for business. Reduced terms: Business writing, $5; book-keeping, $10; arithmetic, $5; commutation for all, $15. Clergymen free.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MME. A. GRIEUMARD, graduated de l'Universite Imperiale de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or private persons, lessons in the French language. Apply at No. 43 West 13th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entir

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KERNOCHAN, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
No. 11 and 13 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT may be made in 6 ⅌ cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. T. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment. WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received At Par in payment For 7 3-10 per cents.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
7 3-10 PER CENTS,
Ready for delivery for PAR FUNDS at either of our offices.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully invite you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
HORACE GALPEN,
BENJ. F. DAWSON,
FRANCIS VOSSE,
FRED'K. P. JAMES,
WILLIAM GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
} Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, EASTERN DIVISION, OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the foreclosure of your mortgage and protect your interests, have seen notices apparently from those interested in the Land Grant Bonds, whose security is only upon the Western Division, that their security and not only for your Bonds, but for a large amount beyond.

The schemes put forth look to the appropriation of a large portion of your security by those who have no lien thereon. Your Committee have, in view of a decree and sale at an early day, perfected such an arrangement as will, they confidently believe, protect youfully and enable the purchasers to bring about, at a proper time, a reunion of the two Divisions of the Road. They invite you to call on either of the undersigned and give your assent to such arrangement.

D. E. WHEELER,
F. A. PALMER,
JOHN BOODLE,
DAVID DOWS,
PRENTIS DOW.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Fine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Fashion Course, MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1861, at 2 o'clock, a match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5. J. Lovett names b. g. *Boy Boston* and mate, to wagon; J. Lang names b. g. *Button*, in harness.

The same day, at 3 o'clock, purse of $100. H. Woodruff names b. g. *Gen. Butler*, D. Phiffer names b. g. *Zouave*, S. Crooks names s. g. *What is It?* Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; good day and good track.

J. CROCHERON, Manager.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts
1,200 Bayonet Belts
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz. Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ——, in the State of ——, and ———, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— ——, and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1850, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 3 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st. New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Class No. 2.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholugogue—$1 50
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Sarsaparilla's Discovery—$1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' "SPECIFICS, a number of fraudulent "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Bill Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague. Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External. Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sides, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.	

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween the undersigned under the name of WALSH & COMPANY, wholesale butchers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by MICHAEL PHELAN and WILLIAM PITTMAN, who are authorized to settle the affairs and claims of the late firm.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1861.

PETER WALSH,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
WM. PITTMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between JNO. B. WINDSOR and ISRAEL T. HALSTEAD, under the name of WINDSOR & HALSTEAD, provision dealers, No. 146 Ludlow-st., this City, is this day dissolved. JNO. B. WINDSOR.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Cmpany's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 6th November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

prepossessing appearance, robust, rudy, rather short stature, with an open, manly countenance. I dare say he will prove himself a match for BUCKNER and his traitor crew.

Intelligence of the most exciting nature in relation to the numbers and intention of the enemy, has this moment reached headquarters. Some doubts are expressed as to its being true in its whole extent; but for one, I am satisfied that it is substantially correct, as a future, near at hand, will attest.

SOUTHERN AND KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

CHEERING SIGNS IN SECESSIA—SECESSION'S DESPERATE EXPIRING STRUGGLES—EXTERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ADVERSARIES DEMANDED BY KENTUCKIANS—COMMITTEES FOR THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE FAMILIES OF KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS IN THE NATIONAL SERVICE—ENLISTMENTS GOING ON, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Tennesseans keep fleeing within our lines. They all tell one story—that the Union men in Tennessee are not less numerous now than three months ago, and will rally to the National standard whenever and wherever they can get a chance. Many recent Union leaders have been coerced into secession; they are still Union at heart, and will soon find occasion to speak again for the Union. The private talk of many Tennesseans is to this effect: "We did not know, until lately, that we were so strong Union men; but this new Government is so monstrous a despotism that, as certain as fate, if ever a National army appears in striking distance, we shall join it, though it be to fight against our neighbors, our kith and kin." Secessionists themselves avow that "East Tennessee is rotten to the core on the secession question."

You are aware that, even in East Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, there is a dissatisfied and intensely bitter feeling against the secession despotism, generally smothered, but occasionally finding vent in the secession prints. "Your (the Confederate States) Government is rotten, and it stinks." "Your enemies know it is rotten." "Somebody must tell the people the plain truth, or we are ruined." The Richmond (Virginia) papers' admissions are very significant. "The submissionist element exists with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into life again." "Many of our wealthy men opposed secession to the last, and may be still opposed to separation and Southern independence." If this class be not attended to, and if, by one of the vicissitudes incident to war, the enemy should happen, for however brief a season, to approach the Capital (Richmond), we might have the spectacle of at least another nucleus of 'reconstructionists. They would come out of their holes, and offer protection to the fearful, or attempt to intimidate the timid non-combatants." "To allow the enemy to winter in our country is to lose the support of the whole population of the districts of country in which he will make his Winter-quarters. In that event we should next season have not only the enemy to drive out, but the local population itself to conquer." The reelection of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, appears indicative of a great popular distrust in that State of the Confederate Government. Powerful naval expeditions, in conjunction with formidable inland movements, will cause a scattering of the invaders of Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, and a great uprising of our down-trodden friends in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and in Tennessee and Arkansas.

Despite the "frightful condition of the Confederate army," a subject of universal alarm, you know they talk bigly about making a "vigorous push for the banks of the Ohio," "conquering the natural boundary of the Confederate States," "reconquering the Southern territory which was basely surrendered to the invader by Southern traitors," and "precipitating every available regiment and company into Kentucky and Missouri." They are weak and rotten,—but we must not underrate their ability to do much mischief before they expire, fall to pieces, or yield. Their desperate cause and condition only makes them more determined to do desperate deeds, to die game, and fight on until they die, and not to give up the ghost or the sword until they have involved the whole country in a common ruin with themselves. In their expiring struggles they aim to "throw their arms around the pillars of the Constitution, and to involve all the States in a common ruin." The whole people of all the United States are Philistines, and their Temple of Union and Liberty is to be tumbled down upon their devoted heads by the Sampsons of secession. No secession stroke should surprise us. If prepared, we will ward it off and make it recoil.

It is reported that the divisions under BUCKNER, POLK and ZOLLICOFFER are combining, and, when combined, will embrace 50,000 men; that HARDEE is in command at Cave City, in Barren County, and has on hand, or in prospect, 2,000 Indians, armed with "Arkansas toothpicks;" that 7,000 rebels have marched from Virginia through Sounding Gap into Lawrence County, and that many more are hastening into Eastern, Southern and Western Kentucky. Very important movements on our side must very soon take place to forestall, meet, vanquish and, if need be, exterminate our implacable and incorrigible enemies.

Exterminate! that is the word. At a meeting, on the 10th, of the Unionists of Oldham County, this exterminating resolution was prepared by Senator S. E. DE HAVEN and Col. R. T. JACOB, of the House, and passed with the heartiest approval: "That the Government of the United States must and shall be preserved, even though its preservation should demand the extermination of all its adversaries, (which we should deplore,) or, if necessary, the annihilation of all its supporters, for with this Government expires the last hope of constitutional liberty on earth."

Committees for the aid and support of the families of Kentucky volunteers are forming throughout this and other Districts. The Committees are to act during the war. They are to raise the full amounts in cash of the allotment tickets intrusted to them, and hand over the money to the families for whose benefit the allotments are made, and to receive and distribute contributions of money, provisions and clothing to these families. In Madison, Judge GOODLOE and Major BURNAM, of the Legislature, and Judge BRECK, have organized Committees so that families of Union volunteers from that county will be amply provided for. Unionists, at home, cannot be unmindful of their defenders in the field.

Enlisting is going on, but, in some places not as briskly as desirable. Too many want to be officers. Regiments don't fill up fast enough, because too many persons are trying at the same time to raise regiments in the same locality. But Gens. SHERMAN and CRITTENDEN will manage things right. They will be skilful, thorough, sagacious, and prompt.

I trust they will both be generally obeyed and liked. Gen. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, and Gen. MCCOOK, of the regular army, will also be of great service to this Department. Ten Kentuckians, besides the thirty before mentioned, are Colonels of regiments raised or being raised. Among them are, R. K. WILLIAMS, of Paducah, GEO. P. WEBSTER and H. D. MCHENRY, both of the Legislature, DANIEL W. LINDSEY, of Frankfort, and S. T. GARRARD, at Camp "Wild Cat," below Richmond. Judge WILLIAMS was a delegate, along with Messrs. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, DIXON & Co., to the "Border State Convention" at Frankfort. He is a hero. HENRY CLAY KING, at Mayfield, "commanding Kentucky volunteers, C. S. A.," issues his proclamation "asking all good and loyal men to arrest the said R. K. WILLIAMS and deliver him to me, and I promise to hang the traitor on the first tree." But the upstart KING'S own neck is in danger. He wants and needs his "rights." For the country's and Kentucky's sake, let him and HENRY CLAY BURNETT and their like have their rights without delay. PONTIAC.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Two elections have taken place this week in the Ninth New-York Militia Regiment. In Company E, EDWARD SHANLEY was elected First Lieutenant, and in Company G, MATTHEW GREGORY was elected to the same position. Private DUDLEY MURRAY, of Company G, left for Washington to-day, to accept a commission in the regular army.

There is no intelligence of any change in the situation of affairs along the fronties of this division.

THE CASE OF COL. RANKIN.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Col. RANKIN, who stands charged with endeavoring to enlist men for the National service, has been dismissed by the Government from the militia service. Lieut. CLARK has also been dismissed from the cavalry service on the same charge.

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Ellsworth Regiment, 1,046 men, accompanied by Schreibuer's Band, leave here, for New-York, by steamer, to-morrow afternoon, reaching that City about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Previous to departure a splendid stand of colors will be presented to them by Mrs. ERASTUS CORNING.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express, telegraphed from Great Salt Lake City—Over a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—The Sandwich Islands, &c.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Oct. 18, 1861.

The California Pony Express passed through here yesterday, bringing the following dispatch for the Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12, 1861.

Arrived, 10th, bark *Yankee*, Honolulu; 11th, ship *Nimrod*, Newcastle; 12th, ship *Nabob*, New-York.

Sailed, 10th, ship *Fearless*, for [New-York, carrying 17,000 sacks of barley, 700 sacks of wheat, 5,000 bales of wool, 3,000 hides and 80 boxes of sewing-machines.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama on the 11th inst., carrying about 200 passengers and $1,864,000 for New-York. The following are the principal shippers:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$310,000	Alsop & Co.	58,000
Donohue, Ralston & Co.	145,000	Shauss & Co.	52,000
Davidson & Co.	108,000	Frank Baker	51,000
Sather & Church	85,000	Shers & Co.	49,000
James Patrick,	83,000	Rosenbaum & Co.	33,000

The following are among the passengers per the *St. Louis*:

Gen. W. H. Halleck, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. B. Weller, James W. Sanolen, Mrs. Maxwell, Gen. E. O. Cord, U. S. A.; Hon. A. A. Sargent, Dr. Hycof, Thomas Flint, Capt. J. H. Homes, G. W. Post, J. P. Gagger, Mrs. N. P. Hepburn, H. M. Nagli, E. J. Moore, Lieut. S. E. Woodworth, U. S. A.

No change in the market is given since the last Express, except in Tobacco; sales 200 cases choice brands Virginia, at advanced rates. Money remains easy. The Treasury shipment yesterday was somewhat below the average, but the sales of Government Transfer Drafts has probably made up the full average. Exchange on New-York, ½ per cent. premium.

The brig *Providence*, from San Francisco to Victoria, foundered at sea on the 15th September. Many San Francisco merchants suffered heavily by the disaster. The cargo proved to be a total loss.

A fire broke out in San Francisco, the 10th, at the northeast corner of Advis and Washington streets, which destroyed a number of wooden buildings, doing about $25,000 worth damage.

The Legislature of Nevada Territory continued in session, showing a disposition to adopt the laws of California on all important subjects.

Lady FRANKLIN and her neice were received with much ceremony by the Nevada Territorial Legislature, on the 8th inst.

Dates received from Oregon to the 9th state that a State Fair was held at Portland, which ended on the 8th. It was considered a success, being the first held in Oregon. Fifteen thousand persons were on the ground. Miss CASE, of Salem, Mass., won the first prize for the best female equestrianship—there being sixteen competitors.

The steamer *Julia* arrived at Portland on the 8th, bringing $40,000 in gold dust.

Judge WAIT, presiding at the Circuit Court for Washington, sentenced the four Indians, who murdered BRIGGS and son, to be hung Nov. 8.

The bark *Yankee* brings Sandwich Island dates to Sept. 21.

The Hawaiian Government has declared its strict neutrality in relation to the American civil war. Privateers cannot enter any of the Sandwich Island harbors.

An acre of sugar-cane at Mane yielded twenty gallons of molasses.

The Hawaiian *Advertiser* has the following:

"It is currently reported that the French Commissioner has made sundry demands on this Government, and that there may be some cause of serious trouble. Rumors have been busy during the past week or two regarding the character of the demands. To-day we hear that there is a demand for the recall of the Foreign Ministers; the next day that they have demanded their passports; again, that the Judges of the Supreme Court are to be expelled and sent adrift, and lastly, that the town is to be bombarded unless the property left by a Spaniard named JOSE NABALISFORTH be surrendered. This Spaniard died three years ago, leaving his property to the Catholic Church, which the Hawaiian Government refuses to deliver."

A gentleman had been making a tour of Oabui, urging the natives to commence the cultivation of cotton, and for this purpose he was distributing cotton seed among them. The seed, however, was the common native seed which is hardly fit to cultivate, having almost degenerated to a rank weed, during the thirty or forty years since it was introduced.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HONOLULU, Sept. 13.—Arrived, ship *Raduga*, BURDETT, 133 days from Boston to San Francisco; 18th, schr. *Emma Roake*, from Nicolastasky, in 33 days, overhauling and repairing; 21st, ship *Speedwell*, CHADWICK, from San Francisco, discharging cargo: 24th, brig *Josephine*, STONE, from Baker's and Howland's Island,; chartered Sept. 10, steamer *Santa Cruz*, BENNETT, from San Francisco for Shanghai *via* Hakodadi. Also arrived, H. B. M. corvette *Goliath*, LUENER, Nicolastasky.

AMOOR RIVER, July 20.—Arrived, bark *Alton*, 178 days from New-York; 22, schooner *Emma Rorke*, from Perapantansky; 25, steamer *Maunger*, from Kamstchatka; 24, *Vestok*, from ditto.

DRESTERIS BAY, COAST OF FEHDAY.—Arrived, Aug. 6, bark *Mongal*, Thompson, 149 days from Boston; sailed, Aug. 16, for Nicolastasky.

Sailed, Sept. 10, schooner *Catharine*, Foolworth, for San Francisco, with a cargo of camels.

PETRAPANTSKY, KAMSTCHATKA, June 7.—Sailed, schr. *Eliza May*, for Shanghai; July 25, bark *Victory*, Brooks, from Dresteris Bay, for Agula Bay; July 21, brig *Orbit*, Lanard, from Nicolastasky, for Hakodadi.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The First Message passed over the Line.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 20.

On the opening of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake City, the following dispatches were exchanged:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

To the President of the United States:

Utah, whose citizens strenuously resist all imputations of disloyalty, congratulates the President upon the completion of an enterprise which spans the continent, unites two oceans, and connects remote extremities of the body politic with the great Government's heart.

May the whole system speedily thrill with quickened pulsations of that heart, the parricidal hand of political treason punished, and the entire sisterhood of States join hands in glad reunion around the National fireside. FRANK FULLER,

Acting-Governor of Utah.

The following is the reply:

SIR: The completion of the telegraph to Great Salt Lake City is auspicious of the stability and union of the Republic. The Government reciprocates your congratulations. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To FRANK FULLER, Acting-Governor, etc.

CLEVELAND, O., Sunday, Oct. 20.

The following dispatch passed over the lines on Saturday:

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, Oct. 19.

To Brigham Young, Great Salt Lake City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of last evening, which was very gratifying, not only in the announcement of the completion of the Pacific Telegraph to your enterprising and prosperous city, but that yours, the first message to pass over the line, should express so unmistakably the patriotism and Union-loving sentiments of yourself and people. I join with you in the hope that this enterprise may tend to promote the welfare and happiness of all concerned, and that the annihilation of time in our means of communication may also tend to annihilate prejudices, cultivate brotherly love, facilitate commerce, and strengthen the bonds of our once, and again to be, happy Union.

With just consideration for your high position, and due respect for you personally,

I am, your obedient servant,

J. H. WADE.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Notice has been given of an application to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a Receiver and Manager for the Grand Trunk Railway, and for an injunction to restrain BARING BROS. and GLYN & Co., English Contractors, from seizing the rolling stock under their executions against the Company.

Death of Col. Abel Smith.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 19.

Col. ABEL SMITH, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who was injured by the cars yesterday morning, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Williamsburgh.

Death of Ex-Governor Woodbridge.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 20.

Ex-Governor WOODBRIDGE died at his residence in this city to-day, aged 84 years.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

A State Paper from Prince Napoleon on American Affairs.

The Proposed Expedition against Mexico.

Reported Death of the Emperor of China.

Continuation of the Bread Troubles in Paris.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 9th, *via* Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived off Cape Race on Friday night. She was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Etna* experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage. She has forty cabin and two hundred steerage passengers.

The dates per the *Etna* are four days later than those per the *Arabia*.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The King of Prussia had paid a two days' visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

China news *vid* Russia report the death of the Emperor of China.

It was reported that the Prince NAPOLEON had sent the Emperor of France an important State paper on affairs in America.

The steamship *Hammonia* broke a shaft of her screw on the passage from Southampton to Gravesend, and put into Gravesend in consequence.

The London *Times* editorially thanks Mr. SEWARD for the just exercise of his judgment relative to the memorial against Dr. RUSSELL, their correspondent, although his (SEWARD'S) letter shows a strong undercurrent of bad spirit.

The *Times* also repudiates the charges against Dr. RUSSELL, and believes that the good sense of the Americans will see the folly of interfering with him.

Dr. RUSSELL'S latest letter is devoted to the consideration of the position of Maryland.

Mr. LINDSAY, Member of the British Parliament, in a public lecture, again strongly urges the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the Northern and Southern States.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had reached Milford Haven for repairs. It was rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON had made overtures for her purchase, but this was not credited.

The Galway Steamship Company had held a meeting, and hopeful prospects for the future were held out.

The Belgian-American Company had dissolved.

Earl RUSSELL, in a reply to a memorial on Mexican affairs, discourages interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, but says that the Government will exercise the right of requiring security for persons and property, and for the fulfillment of engagements.

Mr. VANDENHOFF, the celebrated actor, had died at the age of 72 years.

The King of Prussia arrived on his visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Compeigne on the 6th, and left on the 8th inst. The meeting was friendly and cordial, but nothing of political importance transpired.

The King of Holland was expected to visit France on the 12th inst.

It was stated that orders were about to be issued to prepare the French squadron for Mexico.

The Paris Bourse was dull, at 68f. 20c.

The Bank of France had arranged for the relief of the financial pressure which was prevailing.

The high price of bread continued to claim attention at Paris, and the Government had issued an assurance that the price would not be further advanced.

VICTOR EMANUEL had been reviewing the troops at Bologna.

GARIBALDI had left Caprera, but his destination was unknown.

It was rumored that Gen. RATAZZI would enter the Austrian Cabinet.

The situation of affairs in Hungary continued without change. The Assembly of Commitat of Gran had dissolved.

The American Minister at Berlin was negotiating with the Hanover Government for the ratification of conditions for the abolition of State dues.

The Spanish Government had consented to deliver up the Neapolitan archives.

At the insurrection at Cyclades, Poland, the Russian Eagle was torn from the public buildings and the Polish substituted. The Mayor of the town was killed.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 30,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened buoyant and unchanged, and closed upward and firm, with a trifling advance.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being firm, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is firm and upward. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR advancing, with sales at 28s.@30s. WHEAT is firmer, and all qualities have advanced to a trifling extent; red Western and Southern, 10s.@12s. 6d.; white Western and Southern, 11s.@14s. CORN steady; mixed and yellow, 31s. 6d.@32s.; white, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally quiet and steady. BEEF quiet. PORK inactive. BACON nominal, with a declining tendency. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW has a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and unchanged at 32s. 6d. for Pots. SUGAR had an upward tendency. RICE buoyant. COFFEE inactive. RESIN dull; common, 12s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—sales small at 64s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. COFFEE active, and all descriptions are slightly higher. TEA quiet but steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet and tending downward; sales at 50s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 92¾@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad Shares at 39½@38½ disc.; Erie Railroad, 22¾@23¼.

LATEST.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday and to-day of 60,000 bales, including 30,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is excited and firm, and closes with a trifling advance.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Corn active; mixed 31s. 6d.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 92⅝@92¾.

American Securities are quiet and steady.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF FATHER CASSIDY.—Nearly forty Catholic priests, and an immense number of the laity, assembled on Saturday at the little church which adjoins the residence of the Catholic pastor of Flatbush, to pay their last tribute of love and esteem to their late young and amiable pastor, Father STEPHEN CASSIDY. He was obliged recently to abandon his curacy because of ill-health, incurred in the discharge of his duties, and retired for a time for change of air to the residence of his friend, Rev. CHAS. SLEVIN, of Dover Plains. There, surrounded by some of his most intimate clerical friends, and having received all the consolations and graces which religion can impart, he calmly resigned himself to death. No physical pang marked his parting moments. Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, presided over the funeral ceremonies, and preached the sermon. Father SLEVIN acted as celebrant of the solemn Mass of Requiem, which was said over the remains; Father THOMAS TREANOR acted as Deacon, Father F. MCLOUGHLIN as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. EUGENE CASSIDY—the namesake, though not the relative of the deceased, and one of the choicest of his friends—as master of the ceremonies.

When the services prescribed by the ritual had been ended, the people were allowed to view the face of the departed. The heart-rending sobs and cries which the sight evoked beggar all description.

About two o'clock, the hearse, followed by a train of about ninety carriages, proceeded to the burying-ground, where, in one of the vaults, and under the altar of the church which stands there, now repose all that was worldly of one of the most devoted priests and accomplished gentlemen that ever adorned his sacred profession.

THE HOMICIDE IN LANDMAN'S PARK.—The inquest in the case of FRANK KOSTER, late a sergeant in the Forty-fifth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, who was killed by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of HENRY WITTEN, also a sergeant of the same regiment, was resumed yesterday before Coroner SCHIRMER, and concluded. The testimony of two witnesses in Washington had been taken, and was laid before the Jury. Both these witnesses were of the opinion that the shooting was not accidental. The Jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of HENRY WITTEN, Oct. 8, 1861." WITTEN was then committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he was a native of Germany, twenty-one years old, a soldier by profession, and that the shooting was purely accidental.

REARREST OF A DISCHARGED PRISONER.—ROMAINE STEVENS, whose term of imprisonment at Sing Sing expired on Saturday last, was, immediately on his release from prison, arrested by a Sheriff from the State of Connecticut, upon a charge of grand larceny committed more than two years since in that State. It seems that after committing the offence in Connecticut, he fled to Long Island, where he was found guilty of another theft, and for the latter crime sent to prison for two years. The Sheriff brought him to this City, where he is now in prison, but will be taken to Connecticut to-day.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION.—The most extraordinary spectacle that can be shown to an American to-day, and one which he will not desire to see repeated in a life-time, is that of the huge encampment which encircles Washington. Mr. PERHAM, a veteran excursionist, has taken advantage of the public curiosity on this subject, and announces a grand excursion to Washington, Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, &c., at very reduced rates. Eight days are allowed for starting, and the traveler need not return before the 15th of November. These and other solid inducements will be found set forth in another column.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We are desired by the ladies of the Volunteer Engineer Aid Society, connected with Col. SERRELL'S Regiment, to return their sincere thanks to the ladies of the Central Relief Association for their liberal donation of under-clothing, &c. They also take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the many kind favors received from their numerous friends,

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A STAGE.—An unknown man, shabbily dressed, and about 60 years of age, was run over by a stage, on Saturday night, in Chatham-street near Frankfort, and instantly killed. His body was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest will be held on it at 10 A. M. on Tuesday. Persons who saw the occurrence are requested to be present.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of PATRICK O'BRIEN, aged about 35 years, who died from injuries received about a week since by falling from a stoop in Third-avenue, near Eighty-first-street, where he had been to attend a wake. Verdict accidental death.

REPORTED HOMICIDE.—Mrs. MYERS died yesterday at her residence in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, from the effects, as her son states, of violence at the hands of her husband, who thrust a stick into her abdomen. Coroner JACKMAN was notified, and will investigate the case. In the meantime he has ordered the arrest of the husband.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—JOHN CURLY, an infant, 15 months old, was scalded to death, on Saturday night, at No. 34 City Hall-place, by a pot of hot tea, which it pulled from a table. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

BASE BALL MATCH POSTPONED.—The great base-ball match for the silver ball, between the Brooklyn and New-York Clubs, which was set down for to-day, has been postponed, on account of the illness of one of the principal players. It is now fixed for Monday next, the 28th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—DIEDERICK BUHR, a German 24 years of age, fell dead at 10 o'clock on Saturday night in the lager-beer saloon of HENRY BENDIX, corner of Pearl and Platt streets. An inquest will be held to-day at the New-York Hospital.

Dedication of St. Andrew's Church, Duane-street.

The new Catholic Church of St. Andrew, of which Rev. Father CURRAN is pastor, with Rev. Father CONRON as assistant, was solemnly dedicated yesterday. In a literal sense, the church is not *new*. It is only a renovation. Every one in the habit of passing the corner of Duane-street and City Hall-place, a year or more ago, must have remarked a dingy-looking edifice, of most unprepossessing exterior, which bore testimony to its use only by the cross which rose above its gable.

All that has been changed—and the change is attributable in the first instance to the Common Council. The street had to be widened, and, as a natural consequence, the old church had to be sacrificed. It was shorn of its fair proportions. A small slice of seven feet was cut off from its front, and the necessary result was, that the courageous pastor was compelled to make up the shortcoming, and purchase two adjoining lots at a cost of $22,000. The assessment on the property was upwards of $8,000, and the taking down and reconstruction of the church cost about $18,000 more. That was a pretty serious undertaking, but it has been most successfully accomplished.

Now, on the side of that venerable building rises a lofty church, with a tall and imposing spire. The interior is one of the most exquisitely finished of any in the City. It reflects credit on the workmanship of the contractors. Smith & Crane were the carpenters, Gibbons & Casey the masons, J. Daley the painter, Vance the gas-fixer, and Beebe & Co. the suppliers of the furnaces.

The altar, which is ornamented Gothic, has for its central piece a crucifixion which was ordered expressly from Rome. On either side is an oil-painting of St. Patrick and St. Andrew. In niches are four statues, one of the Virgin, one of St. Joseph, one representing the resurrection, and one St. Aloysius.

The congregation yesterday was sufficient to fill the church to its utmost extent, and exhibited the greatest attention and devotion.

After the dedicatory service—such as have been sufficiently described on more occasions than one in these columns—the mass was celebrated. Very Rev. Father Starrs, the Vicar-General of the Province, officiated. Rev. John McCloskey, Vice-President of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburgh, Md., was deacon; Father Maloney, of Williamsburgh, was sub-deacon; Father McNierney was master of the ceremonies, and Father Doyle, of St. Stephen's, was chorister.

Among the clergymen present were the Very Rev. Father Moran, Vicar-General of Newark; Rev. Father McQuade, President of Seton Hall College, N. J.; Rev. Father Riordan, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. Father Quin, of St. Peter's, New-York; Rev. Father Farrell, of St. Joseph's, New-York; Rev. Father Brennan, of St. James', New-York; Rev. Father Clowry, of St. Gabriel's, New-York; Rev. Father McEvoy, of the Transfiguration, New-York; Rev. Father Moyce, of Flatbush, L. I.; Rev. Father Dillon, of Chicago; Rev. Father McKeever, of All Hallows, Dublin; the President of St. Francis Xavier's College, in Sixteenth-street, and others, whose names we cannot recall.

At the close of the first gospel Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, ascended the altar and preached the dedicatory sermon. It was based on the gospel of the day which closes with the words, "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and render unto God the things which are God's." In introducing the subject on which he mainly dwelt, the preacher admonished the people that as God himself had commanded them to render unto Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, the duty thus imposed was not only a duty to Cæsar, but a duty God. Thence he proceeded to speak of the more solemn duty owed to God exclusively, and devoted the remainder of his discourse to a doctrinal exposition of the sacrament of the Eucharist.

In the evening, the sermon, which was a most eloquent one, was preached by Rev. Mr. RIORDAN.

Much disappointment was felt at the absence of the most Reverend Archbishop; but causes which he could not conquer precluded his attendance.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson, of the United States Army, and lady; G. Thomas Way and G. F. Spencer, of England; S. Woodward, of Vermont; Mr. Cheever, of Rhode Island; E. Harvey and family, of St. Johns, N. B.; M. C. Riggs, of New-York, and J. V. Robbins, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Strader, of Ohio; G. A. Howell, of the U. S. Navy; C. Willis, of Boston; J. Parkhill, of Louisville; Geo. Follett, of Vermont; H. S. Putnam, of the United States Army; E. F. Fuller, of Cincinnati; G. H. Robertson, of Philadelphia, and J. Jones, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

William Brodie, *attaché* of the British Legation from Washington; Leon G. W. Goddard, from New-Brunswick; Joseph Nelson, of England, and Chas. Thatcher and Dr. C. J. Walker, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

J. S. Lovering, of Boston: Mr. Ritchie, of Canada, J. M. Forbs and lady, of Boston; J. W. Ledyard, of Milwaukee; Henry J. Smith, of Providence, R. I., and S. Nordheimer, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Sir James Ferguson and Hon. R. Bourke, of England, and L. H. Meyer, of the U. S. Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

G. W. McCoy, of Baltimore; D. W. Tomlinson, of Boston; C. B. Cobb, of Chicago, and G. Redpath, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. G. W. MOORE, of the United States Navy; Major W. B. Slack, of the United States Army, and Jno. N. Hambledon, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor-House.

Hon. P. H. Nicholl, from Texas, and Capt. Theo. D. Parker, of the United States Army, are at the International Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 119 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 27; women, 18; boys, 45; girls, 29; Adults, 45; children, 74. Males, 72; females, 47. Colored persons, 1. *Diseases.*—Bleeding from the navel, bronchitis, constipation of bowels, convulsions, (puerperal,) delirium tremens, diarrhœa, dropsy, dropsy in head, dropsy in heart, epilepsy, erysipelas, nervous fever, disease of heart, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of stomach, marasmus, (adult,) rheumatism, suffocation, one each. Asphyxia, bleeding from lungs, burned, congestion of lungs, dysentery, congestive fever, inflammation of brain, inflammation of lungs, scrofula, softening of the brain, suicide, two each. Scarlet fever, three. Congestion of the brain, remittent fever, typhoid fever, small pox, four each. Cancer, croup, debility, (infantile,) premature birth, five each. Hydrocephalus, marasmus, (infantile,) six each. Convulsions, (infantile,) 10. Consumption, 13. Sixty-five of the one hundred and nineteen were five years old and under, and eighty-five were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows: First Ward, 5; Second Ward, 3; Fourth Ward, 4; Fifth Ward, 9; Sixth Ward, 7; Seventh Ward, 7; Eighth Ward, 1; Ninth Ward, 8; Tenth Ward, 10; Eleventh Ward, 12; Twelfth Ward, 6; Thirteenth Ward, 10; Fourteenth Ward, 11; Fifteenth Ward, 4; Sixteenth Ward, 13; Seventeenth Ward, 3; Eighteenth Ward, 9; Nineteenth Ward, 4

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, ROBERT T. STEELE, GEORGE HEATH, and another person, went from this city in a sail-boat to Jamaica Bay, on a shooting excursion. When off Canarsie, Mr. STEELE, having occasion to use his gun, which was then in the bottom of the boat, seized it by the muzzle and drew it towards him. As he did this, the lock caught against some obstruction, causing the gun to go off, and the contents lodged in the abdomen of Mr. STEELE, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he bled to death within two hours. His companions rendered all the assistance in their power, but he told them their efforts were in vain, as he was mortally wounded and should be dead very soon. He maintained his consciousness to the last moment before final dissolution, and manifested the utmost coolness under the trying circumstances, remarking to his friends that it was worse than a Bull Run affair for him. The boat was immediately turned towards Canarsie, and soon after landing, Mr. STEELE died. An inquest was held, and the body was brought to the late residence of deceased, No. 119 Clinton-street, at about 11 o'clock that night, and was yesterday interred at Greenwood Cemetery. The deceased was only about 21 years old, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. At the time of his death, he was Custom-house Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. PATTON & Co., Broadway, New-York. His family resides in Westchester County.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Assembly Convention for the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County met, at Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Mesrole streets, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly for the Seventh District. Hon. SAMUEL D. BACHUS, of the Seventh Ward, acted as Chairman, and BENJ. J. FOWLER, Esq., of the Fifteenth Ward, as Secretary of the Convention. An informal ballot being had, EDGAR MCMULLEN received fourteen votes and BERNARD KNAPP six. On motion, EDGAR MCMULLEN was unanimously nominated. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of sustaining the Government and in support of the People's ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District have nominated for Assembly JOHN C. PERRY, Esq. Mr. PERRY is a lawyer, and was formerly District Attorney of Ulster County, but for several years past has resided in this city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JACOB FATH, master mason, was almost instantly killed Saturday afternoon last by falling from a house on North Second-street near Graham-avenue, to the ground. The deceased leaves a widow and three children, who reside at No. 153 Montrose-avenue.

New-Jersey.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Late on Saturday evening a man named JAMES WABLETON was arrested on a charge of committing a violent assault and battery, and stabbing a woman named ANN JONES, residing on Railroad-avenue, Jersey City. The wound was not of a very serious nature. The difficulty grew out of drinking. WABLETON was locked up for examination.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a desperate fight occurred at a house in Coles-street, Jersey City, between JOHN DONOHUE and MICHAEL RYAN. During the fight, which arose from a dispute over cards, DONOHUE seized an ax with which he struck RYAN eight times on the head, inflicting severe wounds. The injured man was attended by Dr. HADDEN, and was afterwards sent to the Almshouse Hospital. DONOHUE was arrested, and locked up to await examination.

EASTERN SOLDIERS.—The Vermont Sixth Regiment arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and soon afterward left for Washington. They were a sober, intelligent and hardy set of men.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—Yesterday forenoon the body of an infant, considerably decomposed, was found in the tenement-house No. 82 Essex-street, Jersey City. The body was found in the cellar, wrapped up in an old coat, and was brought up into the hallway by a dog. Coroner GARNEY will hold an inquest to-day.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in LYDDEN & YENNA'S rosin-oil factory, caused by the explosion of a kettle full of oil which became ignited. The front of the building was blown out, and the roof falling, in the fire was partly smothered, and was quickly subdued by the firemen. Loss about $800. Two men employed in the place were considerably burned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull and 5c